

THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2494.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

WANTED, by the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, TENDERS for providing certain PRINTED FORMS, including PAPER, for the inland Revenue Department in Ireland. Samples of the Paper and Printing, with relative particulars of Contract and descriptive Schedule of Forms, may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Strand, between the hours of 10 and 4, down to the 6th of September next, and on the following day (the 7th of September), by 12 o'clock noon. Tenders must be delivered at this address, Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Strand, by 12 o'clock noon, Westminster, 7th August, 1875.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Office of SECRETARY having become VACANT, the Council will be prepared to receive Applications, stating qualifications and accompanied by testimonials, to be forwarded to the SECRETARY of the Society, 22, Albemarle-street, on or before the 20th of October next. Salary, 1500. per annum, with good Apartments in the House, in which the Secretary is expected to reside. No one need apply who has not some knowledge of Asiatic Languages and Literature.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 36, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN. Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. President—H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Council of the Royal Irish Academy of Music hereby give notice that the following Professors are vacant:—
PIANOFORTE (German School), Senior Classes.
SINGING (Italian School), Senior Classes.
Candidates must be fully qualified to give the most advanced instruction in Piano-forte and Singing, and will, with their Applications, transmit Copies of Testimonials.
For information as to salaries and other particulars, application to be made to the Honorary Secretaries.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 21, ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON. BRISTOL, August 25—September 1. President Elect. SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW, C.E. F.R.S. F.G.S.

The Journal, President's Address, and other Printed Papers issued by the Association during the Annual Meeting, will be forwarded Daily to Members and others who will forward 2s. 6d. to Mr. H. C. STEVENS, Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Bristol, on or before August 25. G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY. "HOWARD MEDAL." The following is the Title of the Essay to which the Medal will be awarded in November, 1875. Essays to be sent in on or before June 30, 1875.
On the Mortality of Hospitals (General and Special), in the United Kingdom in Times of Peace and War.
For further particulars, apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Somerset House-terrace, King's College, Strand, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of PRACTICAL ENGINEERING. Principal—Mr. J. W. WILSON, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

The NEXT TERM, for the General Course and for the Civil Engineering Section, OPENS on MONDAY, September 6. Prospectus and other information on the subject, in the Office of the School of Art, Science, and Literature, Library, Crystal Palace, where only can Students enter their names.

By Order of the Committee. F. R. J. LINTON, Superintendent Literary Department.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY OPEN all the Year round, for the reception and Sale of PICTURES, by celebrated Artists of the English and Continental Schools. Old Works are removed immediately—Apply for particulars to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT and FENTON SCHOOL of ART.

There is a Vacancy for a HEAD MASTER in this School, who will be required to take charge of it on and from the 1st of September next. The Master receives 500. a year from the Committee, the whole of the Fees paid by the Pupils, the Payments by results from the Department, and any Premiums awarded to the Head Master. He is also allowed to take Private Pupils. The average number of Pupils is about 140.
Apply to J. G. W. WASS, Esq., 2, Brook-street, Stoke-upon-Trent.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPERIAN READINGS.—MISS GLYN has the honour to announce that she is arranging for her AUTUMN and WINTER TOUR—Letters to be addressed to her, care of Mr. Carter, 6, Hanover-square, London, W.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.

1. "THE ART OF POPULAR ILLUSTRATION," illustrated with Diagrams and Specimens of the New Process.
2. "ART IN AMERICA," and the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876.
3. "LIFE IN ALGERIA," or Sketching in Sunshine, with a Series of Sketches, occupying an area of 500 feet.
Mr. Blackburn will visit Scotland and the North of England in November and December next.—For particulars, address "To the Secretary," 210, Strand, London, W.C.

READINGS.—F. KEMPSTER, M.A., will be glad to arrange with SECRETARIES of INSTITUTIONS and others for his DRAMATIC and HUMOROUS READINGS.—For Terms and Opinions of the Press address to Mr. KEMPSTER, 2, Red-lion-street, Liverpool.

MR. BERNARD BATIGAN'S POPULAR LECTURES and RECITALS. Just completed, Tennyson's Noble Poems and New Play, As You Like It, Romeo and Juliet. Engagements already include London, Walsley, Plymouth, &c. Lower Fees accepted from Institutes &c.—For terms, subjects, critiques, &c., address PEEL-STREET, BULL.

THE BYRON MEMORIAL.—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in Willis's Rooms, on Friday, July 10th, the Right Hon. R. DISRAELI, M.P., in the Chair, it was moved by the Earl STANHOPE, seconded by the Earl of ROSSLYN, and carried nem. con.—
"That an appeal be made to the public for Funds to carry out the proposal of the Byron Memorial Committee, to erect a Statue of the Poet in some conspicuous place in the Metropolis."

President. THE RIGHT HON. R. DISRAELI, M.P.

Committee.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.
Alfred Austin, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon Trollope.
Rev. Hugh Murray.
Rev. Alexander Napier.
W. F. Webb, Esq.
The Mayor of Nottingham.
Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop.
General James Grant Wilson.
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John Murray, Esq.
Colonel Dudley Carleton.
Rev. Curtis Jackson.
Rev. George Otter.
Earl of Malmesbury.
&c. &c. &c.

Cheques marked "Byron Memorial Fund," or Post-office Orders, should, in every instance, be sent to Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross, and will invariably be acknowledged in the Times.

Amount already acknowledged, 1,600. 0s.

RICHARD EDGUMBE, Hon. Sec. Byron Memorial Committee.

Grafton Club, W.

TESTIMONIAL to Mr. GEORGE BULLEN.—A Committee has been formed for the purpose of giving a tangible expression to the esteem which Mr. GEORGE BULLEN has won for the fullness of knowledge and courtesy so long exhibited by him in the discharge of his duties as SUPERINTENDENT of the Reading-Room in the British Museum, a post which he has just vacated on his succession to the Keepership of the Department of Printed Books. Cheques and Post-office Orders for the BULLEN TESTIMONIAL, crossed the Union Bank, may be sent to the Treasurer, WILLIAM BLADES, Esq., 11, Abchurch-lane, E.C. Other Communications, desiring further information or offering co-operation, may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, ALEXANDER H. GRANT, M.A., 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that in SEPTEMBER of the present Year the Senate of the Queen's University will proceed to elect a SECOND EXAMINER in each of the following Subjects, and at the Salary stated, to hold such Examinations during the ensuing Year as are now or may be appointed by the Senate:—

Subject.	Salary.
Medicine	£400
Surgery	100
Midwifery, &c. .. .	75
Maternal Medicine ..	75
Medical Jurisprudence ..	75

The Examinations will begin in the last week of September. Application to be made by letter addressed to me on or before the 8th of September. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

By order, G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A. F.R.S., Secretary to the University.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle, August 9, 1875.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

THE SESSION, 1875-6, will commence on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, when the Supplemental, Scholarship, and other Examinations will be proceeded with, as laid down in Prospectus.

The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd of October.

Further information, and copies of the Prospectus, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President, T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway, 7th August, 1875.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 1st day of OCTOBER NEXT, from Candidates for the PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in this College, which, with the University of Toronto, constitutes the Provincial University. The initial Salary is \$300 dollars (400. sterling) per annum, rising to \$500 dollars (600. sterling), by additions of \$50 dollars (60. sterling), at intervals of five years. The applications, with Testimonials (originals or certified copies), are to be addressed to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, in envelopes marked "Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," and should be posted so as to reach Toronto on or before the 1st day of October next.

JOHN McCALL, LL.D., President.

University College, Toronto, July 22, 1875.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 8 and 9, YORK-PLACE, PORTMAN-SQUARE (late 45 and 49, Bedford-square). Founded 1849; incorporated 1860.

The Session 1875-76 will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 14. TWO ARNOLD SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded by Open Competition. Candidates to send their names to the Secretary before September 1st.

Prospectuses, with Particulars of Scholarships, Boarding, &c., may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL (Limited).

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Head Master—Rev. J. T. PEARSE, M.A.

Course of Studies, that of the Public Schools. Scholarships tenable at the Schools and at the Universities.

The Schools are received by the Master of the Schools.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 6.

For full information apply to the Secretary, Mr. F. KINGSOME, 18, Devonshire-place, Cloughton, Birkenhead.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—New Students must present themselves on WEDNESDAY, September 29. The College Theological Testament can be obtained by A. Graduates in Arts of any British University, in Three Terms. B. Associates of the General Literary Department of King's College, in Six Terms. C. All duly qualified persons of 21 years of age. In Six Terms. There is also a Preparatory Class for those wishing to pass the Entrance Examination. For information apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—New Students will be admitted on WEDNESDAY, September 29. The Department is thus divided:—
1. The Classical Division (embracing Classics, Mathematics, English History, and Modern Languages).
2. The Modern Division, which includes English, Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, and Free-hand Drawing.
One "Freake" Exhibition of 50. and two Prizes of 25. each will be given at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term to the Students passing the best Examination on entering this Department. For information apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT of ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES.—New Students will be admitted on WEDNESDAY, September 29. The Course of Study provides Practical Education for Young Men who intend to engage in Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Telegraphy, and the Higher Branches of Chemical and Manufacturing Art. This Department has attached to it a Workshop, also Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Laboratories. One "Freake" and two College Exhibitions of 40. 30. and 20. respectively will be given at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term to the Students passing the best Examination on entering this Department. For information apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on FRIDAY, October 1, with an Introductory Lecture by Dr. Curnow. Warford Scholarships.—Students entering in October next will have the privilege of contending for Two scholarships of 25. each for three years. One Science Scholarship of 50. for two years will be open to Students of this Department in OCTOBER, 1875. Five Medical Scholarships are awarded at the close of each Winter Session for proficiency in Professional Studies, viz. one of 40. for two years, one of 30. for one year, and three of 20. for one year. For further information apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The EVENING CLASSES.—These CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, October 1, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, German Literature, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Logic, Political Economy, Mineralogy, Geology, Law, and Public Speaking. For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The SCHOOL.—NEW PUPILS will be admitted on TUESDAY, September 21. There are Four Divisions:—
1. Upper Classical School, intended to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of the College, and for the Learned Professions.
2. Upper Modern School, intended to prepare Pupils for General and Mercantile Pursuits, for the Department of Engineering in the College, and for the Military Academies.
3. The Middle School comprises several Classes, each with its Classical and Modern Division, for Pupils who are too old for the Lower, but not sufficiently advanced for the Upper School.
4. The Lower School.—This Division includes Boys over Eight years of age, and is intended to give a complete course of Education up to such a point as will prepare them to enter with advantage either of the two Senior Divisions. For information apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SPRING GROVE, ISLEWORTH, W. Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden; Inaugurated July 10, 1867, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. English, French, and German taught to every Boy, in addition to Mathematics, Classics, and Natural Science. Each Boy has a separate Bed-room. Terms, 20 and 30 Guineas. A reduction of Five Guineas each for Brothers. The NEXT TERM commences September 18th. Examination for Scholarships September 15th. Apply to the Head Master, H. R. LABELL, M.A.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE. Principal—The Rev. CHARLES BIGG, M.A., late Secular Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford. Vice-Principal—The Rev. JOSEPH NEWTON, M.A. There are two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. There is a good Laboratory and a well-fitted Carpenter's Shop. The College is situated in a pleasant part of Brighton. The climate is peculiarly favourable to Boys of delicate constitution. The College is endowed with 15 Scholarships. For terms, particularly address the SECRETARY. The NEXT TERM COMMENCES on September 11, 1875.

MATRICULATION.—UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—A Course of PRIVATE and CLASS LESSONS, under the Direction of PHILIP MAGNUS, Esq., B.A., will commence early in SEPTEMBER.—Address 2, Port-down-road, W.

NOTICE.—E. J. FRANCIS & CO., Printing Contractors, Wine Office-court, E.C., and Took's-court, E.C., are now prepared to submit ESTIMATES and enter into CONTRACTS for LETTER-PRESS PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY.

THE GOVERNORS OF BANCROFT'S SCHOOL invite applications for the vacant Office of HEAD MASTER and CHAPLAIN. Candidates must be married, in full Orders of the Church of England, experienced in Scholastic Work, and between the ages of 35 and 40; and must also be Graduates in Honours at Oxford or Cambridge. Salary, 400l. per annum, with a Residence. For further particulars apply (by letter only) to the Rev. W. HURR, Bancroft's School, Mile-end, London, E.

GROVE HOUSE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.—An EXAMINATION for THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14, will be held in DECEMBER. The School Course is arranged to suit the London Matriculation and the Entrance Examination at Trinity College, Cambridge. Credit will be given for general proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, or for special excellence in any one of these subjects. For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

* Of 20 Pupils who have passed Examinations at the University of London, under the New Charter, 51 were placed in the First Division, and 19 took Honours.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, GRASSENDALE PARK, ALBURN, in LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Lakin receive a limited number of BOARDERS, from six to thirteen years of age, to prepare for various Public Schools. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the house and grounds are spacious and well adapted for a school. Advantages are offered to the children of parents residing in India and the Colonies.—Terms, references, &c., on application.

PARIS.—Madame ALFRED HAVET's select Establishment offers rare advantages for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES. Superior Masters for Music and other Branches. French taught by M. HAVET, author of the 'Method of Learning Languages,' adopted throughout Great Britain and America. The House, which stands in a large garden, is situated in the most healthy part of Paris, between the Champs-Élysées and Bois de Boulogne, where the Pupils take their daily walk.—Prospectus on application to Madame HAVET, 6 and 8, Rue de Longchamp, Paris.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—An English Gentleman of position, residing with his Family in STUTTGART, will take the charge of a few Gentlemen's Sons for EDUCATION with his own Children at the Schools and Institutions of the City. The advantages to be derived for a varied Education are unusual and of the highest order. The Climate is remarkably salubrious throughout the year.

The comforts of an English home are to be enjoyed. Highest references given and required. Address, F. F. Hohenheimerstrasse 45, Stuttgart.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1875.—Thorough and rapid Preparation for the above. CLASSES will OPEN in SEPTEMBER. Special attention paid to those who failed previously. The Principal is assisted by thoroughly experienced Tutors.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W., London.

DR. HEINEMANN'S LECTURES for 1875 and 1876.—Secretaries of Institutes, please to apply for Dr. HEINEMANN'S LECTURE-PROGRAMME, now ready, containing sixteen different Subjects, Literary, Social, and Scientific.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, London. Dr. HEINEMANN continues to TEACH GERMAN in superior Schools.

SCHOLASTIC.—A German Gentleman (25), M.A. Ph.D., Philologist, wishes for a superior ENGAGEMENT, London preferred. German, French, Italian, Spanish, Classical. Experience in England. Highest References.—Address Dr. DUKAN, 249, Brighton-road, S.W., London.

DEGREES: M.A. Ph.D., &c.—Dr. G. STURMAN, M.A. of 146, Fackington-street, Islington, London, PREPARES CANDIDATES for CORRESPONDENCE for British and Foreign University Degrees, Medical and Literary Qualifications, &c.—Diplomas guaranteed in most cases. Consultations Daily between 4 and 5. Established 1858.

CIVIL ENGINEERING PUPIL.—The Borough and Water Engineer of Liverpool has a VACANCY in his Office for a well-educated ARTICLED PUPIL. Municipal Offices, Liverpool.

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TRANSLATIONS.—A Graduate, residing on the Continent, desires to occupy his spare time in TRANSLATING FRENCH or GERMAN AUTHORS.—Address ROBERTSON WILSON, Park Villa, Spa, Belgium.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS.—WANTED, by a LIBRARIAN, with 15 years' experience, and has had the formation of one of the most successful Libraries in the Provinces, a similar ENGAGEMENT, at Home or Abroad. Salary, 300l.—Address LINCOLN, Messrs. Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

AS LIBRARIAN or SECRETARY to an INSTITUTION.—A POST required as above, by a successful GRAMMAR SCHOOLMASTER, who has been advised by Medical Men to give up Teaching. Of Literary Tastes, and has given considerable attention to the study of English.—Address Bro., Patrington, Hull.

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ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

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NOTICE.—BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

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PALL MALL GAZETTE.—A complete File, from January, 1870, TO BE SOLD. In good order, unbound.—Address W. H., at C. H. May's General Advertising Office, 75, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.—A few COPIES of NOEL HUMPHREY'S magnificent work on BRITISH BUTTERFLIES, published in 1816, may be had at the reduced price of 10s., of T. J. ALLMAN, 432, New Oxford-street, London. It contains hand-coloured Plates of 300 different varieties, and is handsomely bound in full gilt cloth, gilt edges.

BRITISH MOTHS.—A few COPIES of NOEL HUMPHREY'S splendid work on BRITISH MOTHS, published in 1816, may be had at the reduced price of 55s., of T. J. ALLMAN, 432, New Oxford-street, London. It contains hand-coloured Plates of 800 different varieties, and is handsomely bound in full-gilt claret cloth, gilt edges.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

and COLLEGE.—SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE. There will be an EXAMINATION in SEPTEMBER for an Open Scholarship of 100l. The Subjects are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. The successful Candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In OCTOBER there will be an Examination in the same Subjects for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, open to Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. For particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.—Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL:—

1. An Open Scholarship, of the value of 100l., tenable for one year, to be competed for in SEPTEMBER. Subjects of Examination, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. The successful Candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship, of the value of 50l., tenable for one year, to be competed for in OCTOBER. Subjects of Examination, the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The Subjects of Examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.

For further particulars, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION, 1875-6, will OPEN on OCTOBER 1st, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at Three o'clock, by Mr. R. THOMPSON LOWE, F.R.C.S.

The Medical College attached to the Hospital provides the most complete means for the Education of Students.

The College Tutors superintend all General Students in their Studies, especially those who are preparing for Examinations, without extra Fee, and thus the necessity for obtaining private instruction is obviated.

General Fee for the Curriculum required by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, 50l., which may be paid by instalments.

For full particulars as to Entrance and other Scholarships, Clinical Appointments, Residence of Students, &c., apply to the Dean, ROBERT KING, M.A. M.B., Dean.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

THE MEDICAL SESSION for 1875 and 1876 will commence on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, 1875, on which occasion an ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. PAYNE, at Three o'clock.

Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 40l. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, 30l. for the third, and 10l. for each succeeding year; or, by paying 100l. at once, of becoming perpetual Students.

Private Classes for Students preparing for Matriculation, and for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and M.B. Examinations, of the University of London, or for other Examinations, are conducted by Members of the Staff, and embrace instruction in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Anatomy, and Materia Medica. Gentlemen can attend these Classes without becoming Students of the Hospital.

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LITERATURE

The Speeches and Public Letters of the Liberator. With Preface and Historical Notes, by M. F. Cusack. 2 vols. (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill.)

VERY opportunely has Miss Cusack, well known to her co-religionists as Sister Mary Francis Clare, of the Convent of Poor Clares, co. Kerry, and to the public as the author of several previous works dealing, for the most part, with Irish historical subjects, published this selection from the speeches and public writings of Daniel O'Connell. More opportunely still would she have done so, however, had the work been issued a little earlier. Without alluding more particularly to the events of last week, we may be permitted to indulge a hope that the possession of so convenient a book of reference for some time beforehand by many attendants at the O'Connell Centenary Festival might have saved us the infliction of a good deal of false and misleading rhetoric, and of not a few distortions of well-known matters of fact and history. The present two volumes are but an instalment of what Miss Cusack promises us, if only "a national appreciation of O'Connell's legacy to Ireland will enable her to continue and complete the series"; and we very sincerely hope with her and for her that a sensible token of gratitude and of estimation of their popular hero in the form insinuated will not be long wanting from his many admirers. The speeches now given are only the parliamentary speeches, copied, we presume, from Hansard; and the letters only the best-known ones,—the letters to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to the Reformers of England, a couple to Mr. Ray, and two very interesting ones—one in particular—to Dr. Blake, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down. The author promises that, should she be enabled to continue the series, the materials in her possession for doing so will be found of considerable importance; that, "besides a valuable collection of private letters, for which I am indebted to many friends, all the papers, letters, and documents relating to the Repeal Association have been placed in my hands"; and, she very justly adds, "no words are needed to enhance their value and importance."

The character and motives of any man are not easily to be gathered from his speeches, and least of all when, as in the present case, those offered for judgment form but a fraction of the full account of his public utterances, and that the fraction wherein he was the least likely to reveal himself. The British parliamentary arena was, probably, the one the least naturally suited to the peculiar abilities of O'Connell of all that he could ever have been called upon to enter, and the knowledge of that fact dominated his eloquence there like an incubus. In it he must have felt continually out of his true element,—almost as a foreigner speaking to a foreign people, even as the "alien in language, religion, and blood," of which he was, indeed, at once the typical and the brightest instance. His ardent fancy had but little scope for display in that assemblage, and his native wit was too much native

of its own soil to succeed well upon another. To the large majority of his audience he was but the "broguing Irish fellow," with much more talent and far more power than they liked, even if he were not the "scoundrel" whom George the Fourth so cordially damned at his own levée. Without doubt the most characteristic, and the best, of O'Connell's speeches were those delivered in the presence of vast multitudes of his countrymen, whose attention hung upon every word that he uttered, and whose emotion communicated itself to him. In unpremeditated passages of these, ludicrous, or pathetic, or didactic, he sometimes displayed the very highest qualities of an orator, while forgetting too often, for the moment, those of the statesman. Next to them probably his best addresses were in the Law Courts. Among the various abilities which this singularly gifted man possessed in a high degree, he was a consummate lawyer. In the statement of a case, in the marshalling of evidence, in the cross-examination of witnesses, and, finally, in the impassioned appeal to the jury, he was the perfect model of a *nisi prius* advocate. Herein he was again but true to his type as the representative modern Celt—acute rather than profound, nimble of apprehension more than of comprehension,—eminently combative, intellectual, artificial, and litigious beyond all example, past or present. Next, perhaps, to a "free fight" and a "wake," there is no diversion so thoroughly congenial to your true Irish peasant as to take part in, or witness, a trial in the Courts; and the supply of forensic ability in Ireland, both in quality and quantity, has naturally followed on the demand. In this sphere the Liberator was supreme before he exchanged it for the wider one. We have his own word for it that he earned more in one year than any barrister that had ever preceded him at the Irish bar. He several times asserted in the House of Commons that he had surrendered an income of 7,000*l.* a year in taking up the trade of agitator, and his professional emoluments often amounted to much more. But he was possessed of other qualities far higher than any that could gain him success at his profession, else had he never been a leader among men. To the rarest powers of combination and organization he added indomitable energy, a thorough knowledge of the materials at his command, and a moral intrepidity and never-failing self-reliance, the last the inseparable attribute of genius. Of an aspiring spirit, his aspirations were, at all events, not petty; and endowed with splendid abilities, he used them in an open and splendid manner. He was, moreover, a man of a generous and affectionate nature, and of the widest and warmest sympathies. It is in vain that his enemies would deny him these attributes, for they are written upon every page of the story of his public and private life. It was by no number of fortuitous political combinations that we find him invariably defending the cause of the oppressed in every quarter of the globe, nor for the want of bitter and persistent detractors that he was never accused of personal unamiability, intolerance, or unkindliness. A character that was capable of securing to itself so many devoted and attached intimate friends, as well as so vast a following of enthusiastic admirers, and of retaining them through good and ill

report for so many years, must have had many, very many, elements of true nobleness about it. He was, in truth, essentially a great man: great in his ambition, great in his avowed aims, his deeds, his words, his failures, and his faults.

On the disputed points in O'Connell's career we cannot then expect much light to be thrown by these volumes. As to whether he was the hired mouthpiece of the Jesuits, as Mr. Disraeli asserted, or whether he was a mere demagogue advocating Repeal of the Union only to flatter and beguile the people, or a cunning adventurer adopting their cause as an easier means of gaining a livelihood than by the practice of his profession, or a true patriot, or a little of all, he is not likely himself to satisfy us, though we are not without declarations, explicit enough too, from him upon most of these points. Thus, as to his devotion politically to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, we have this remarkable one, under date August 5th, 1831:—"He (Mr. O'Connell) was for no exclusive Church, and hoped the time would come when every man would resort to his priest as to his doctor or lawyer, and pay the man whose aid he might require," which certainly is not a very Ultramontane sentiment. So, also, see his remarks on the Bill for the removal of Jewish Disabilities, which breathe the very widest spirit of tolerance and Christian charity. Indeed, O'Connell was never weary of asserting (in the House of Commons, at least) that, in advocating Catholic emancipation, he advocated it not merely, or principally, as a Catholic, but as any liberal-minded man desiring the utmost freedom of worship might do, and as part of his general political creed. In the debate on Irish education, September 9th, 1831, he stated:—

"It was charged upon the Catholics that they would not be content with equality, but that they sought ascendancy. He, for one, wished to state, —and he made the declaration in the presence of that God who would judge him by what he then stated to eternal weal or woe,—that he should be as strenuous an opponent of Catholic ascendancy in Ireland as any Protestant in that country."

Again, May 25th, 1832:—

"I deny that I am the enemy of the Established Church. I am opposed to all abuses; but I am not opposed to the conscientious tenets of any man or body of men, and I defy any hon. member of this House, or any man out of it, to point out one sentence which I have ever spoken inconsistent with a due respect and tenderness for the conscientious opinions and religious feelings of others. I have laboured to accomplish religious freedom for myself and my Roman Catholic countrymen. I did so because I considered it most unjust that one man should attempt to shackle the conscience of another, or punish him because he would not violate his religious feelings. I have ever shown myself willing and ready to concede to others the fullest extent of the same privileges which I claimed and insisted upon obtaining for myself—full and unrestricted freedom of opinion, and the undoubted and unalienable right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

In a somewhat similar strain in his advocacy of Repeal, he continually rested his case less on the abstract right of self-government than on the practical failure of the Union in securing the ends that it had proposed, though this tone somewhat altered with the varying circumstances of his career. His best speech on this subject in Parliament was one occupying, we believe, five hours in delivery, and

published in full in the present collection. It was pronounced on the 22nd of April, 1834. Later in life, when the Whigs had finally shaken themselves free of his great influence, and when that influence was manifestly on the decline among his own countrymen, he accepted the more special rôle of patriot, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the pressure of his position forced it on him. In the meanwhile, however, he had acted cordially with the advanced reform party in England. He himself proclaimed his political convictions to be those of a "Radical Reformer"; he declared in favour of Universal Suffrage; he took an active part in the Anti-Corn-Law agitation; he warmly supported the cause of Poland, and inveighed against the Holy Alliance. On the subject of "handing a begging-box round among his friends," and encouraging spoliation by taking the pence of the poor,—a charge made against him by Sir C. Wetherall and others,—he justified himself by the services he had rendered in return, and gloried in the attitude both of recipient and even donors, declaring "that every reflecting mind would feel that the act placed them (the latter) high among the nations which boasted of civilization."

The style of the great Liberator has been often described, yet admits of accurate description with difficulty. It was a unique and original one, founded upon no recognized models of elocution. It was certainly greater in its aggressive than its persuasive phase—a circumstance to which the action and demeanour of the orator himself not a little contributed; yet it was, on the other hand, eminently argumentative. It had not the grandeur of Grattan's, the greatness of Burke's, nor the precision of Plunkett's or of Flood's rhetoric style, still less the artistic polish of Shiel's, or the curious flexibility of Curran's. But it was far more universal, embracing a greater variety of types than any of these, and escaping mannerisms more successfully. It was essentially the language of the "vulgar tongue" in the mouth of a master. It is difficult to conceive O'Connell studying oratory in the sense of consulting the speeches of others with a view to improve his own; rather he seems from the first to have adopted his downright manner of discussion, and to have adhered to it to the end. If he ever did seek for models, we suspect it was oftener to the Hebrew Scriptures that he turned than to the classical writers. His arrangement of a subject when he laid himself out for a studied effect was ever perspicuous; but his great power in debate, as is well known, consisted of his readiness of retort, his never-failing vocabulary of scornful epithets, and the denunciatory force with which he launched them at his antagonists. Some of his descriptions of individuals were very happily conceived, though, as a rule, they erred on the side of extravagance, degenerating not seldom into abuse. This of Sir James Graham is one of the best:—"Half Reformer, half Tory; pallid with fear on one side, insolent with temerity on the other," while the following may serve as a specimen of an assault in more general terms, directed in this case against the law appointments of the Crown in Ireland:—

"I have opposed the oligarchy and the ministry, because I consider both to be enemies to the welfare of the empire, and, of course, I could not have been

silly enough to expect the cheers of either. I ever did and ever shall oppose the intrigues of every party in this House. I care not for names—Whigs and Tories I equally condemn if they do wrong. I sit here as an independent member of an independent county, to do the work of the people, and to oppose the oppression of ministers and of the aristocracy. The influence of the one I never had, and ever shall despise; the frowns of the other I court, as the best reward of my labours and exertions for the people. But, Sir, I cannot restrain the expression of my indignation when I see professional adventurers, empty jesters, silk-robed harlequins, without talent, without professional capacity or knowledge, known only as the parasites of the minister and the panderers of power, devoid of every qualification for office, except adulation, subservience, and tergiversation, ranters in the Senate-house, but briefless in the court,—I cannot, I say, Sir, restrain my indignation when I see such characters as I have described rising from nothingness and penury to station and wealth, filling judicial situations, and, if not wearing the ermine, at least aspiring to that elevation, whilst their superiors in intellect, in worth, in integrity, and information, are kept in the background, because they are too sincere to conform, and too independent to fawn."

We have only room for one more quotation, and it is even more violent than this. The occasion was the debate on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and O'Connell was replying to Mr. Walter, then, as now, member for Berkshire. The tirade is little creditable to his taste and a stigma on his fame, but it is too characteristic and remarkable to omit. Connecting that gentleman's name with the proprietary of the *Times* newspaper, he delivered this virulent harangue:—

"Let there be, as there ought to be in this House, a disclaimer of any connexion with an instrument of falsehood, foulness, and calumny, of one that affords an instance of the most abandoned, and certainly the greatest, degradation of talent—of one that has lowered literature and debased the character of public writers; that has shown them up as marketable commodities; that has only done this that the higher they rise in public estimation the more ready are they to be bought, and the greater must be the price paid for them. If there be any human being out of this House—recollect, I speak of a man not in this House—who continues to earn the wages of public prostitution—if there be such a man as I describe—then I say he is too despicable for further notice. I leave him to pocket a portion of the wages of his pensioned writers."

—Such language is, happily, but seldom heard now.

We have already stated what are the letters comprised in the present collection, and called attention to two very remarkable ones addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore. In one of these O'Connell answers some of Dr. Blake's objections to his scheme of Repeal; the other, dated November, 1846, displays in a vivid manner the anguish of his mind in connexion with the proceedings of the "Young Ireland" party, then hastening to a catastrophe. The remaining letters are better known than these, and it is enough to say of them here, that they fully sustain his reputation as a political controversialist, and are deeply marked with his familiar faults.

Pilgrim Memories; or, Travel and Discussion in the Birth-Countries of Christianity with the late Henry Thomas Buckle. By John S. Stuart-Glennie. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. STUART-GLENNIE has planned a book to be called 'The Modern Revolution,' which

is to develop a new theory of "the ultimate law of history," revolutionize modern thought, demolish and supersede Christianity, and regenerate the human race. One volume of this stupendous work has already appeared, under the title of 'In the Morning-land'; and a second now appears, under the name of 'Pilgrim Memories.' Thus two of Mr. Stuart-Glennie's mines have been already sprung, and, strange to say, society goes on much as usual: there is still scope for speculation, and, stranger than all, religion even yet numbers some adherents. As will be seen from the title, the book contains a record of journeys made through Egypt and the Holy Land in company with the author of the 'History of Civilization'; and, although Mr. Stuart-Glennie makes but an indifferent and somewhat egotistical Boswell to Mr. Buckle's Johnson, such a record cannot be without interest. It appears from these pages that the two *savants* habitually spoke "shop," couched in the jargon of the philosophic schools. Buckle's part of the conversation, moreover, displays the curious phenomenon that a man could express himself on paper in a clear, logical, and picturesque style, and yet talk, and apparently think, in an awkward, constrained, and often ungrammatical manner,—in fact, in a style bearing a striking resemblance to Mr. Glennie's own.

We cannot help thinking that posthumous records of the travel or table-talk of eminent men are an injustice to their memories. The crude ideas developed in the course of conversation they work out afterwards, and only allow the well-digested residue of their thoughts to appear in their writings. They are, or ought to be, the best judges of what they think worth preserving, and to note down the cruder utterances, and give them in evidence against the speakers, is not fair to their memories.

One of the principal features of the book is that it contains descriptions of sacred sites from a decidedly anti-Christian point of view; and when we compare them with the hackneyed phraseology of the ordinary "pilgrim" in the Holy Land, we must at least own that they are fresh and original. A good example of the frame of mind which these traditional sites induced in the author is found in his remarks upon the reputed scene of the passage of the Israelites:—

"The feeling of wonder at the educated credulity of those who even while on the spot they have an opportunity of realizing the legend as, in all its particulars, an actual occurrence, still seriously talk of the Red-Sea-story of Exodus as if it had occurred literally as related; the feeling of contempt at the feminine illogicality and foolish incoherence of those who, while still professing belief in a miracle-working God, anxiously endeavour to explain the 'walls of water on the right hand and on the left' as having possibly been, in fact, not so very miraculous after all; the feeling of loathing at the base dishonesty of those who, while the whole context of their knowledge proves them to be 'paltering in a double sense,' cant about the Sacred Narrative."

One observation that he makes on this subject perhaps expresses a more common phase of modern thought. He says:—

"It is difficult to persuade oneself that the fervour professed about Jewish legends is, in these days, thoroughly genuine; to persuade oneself that, except in quite exceptional cases, educated persons do, as they would have it appear, really

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believe the Jewish traditions in the mythic form in which they have come down to us, and really sympathize with the ferocious spirit of many, at least, of these traditions."

Most of his recorded impressions of such spots appear to be quite as laboured, and seem quite as like afterthoughts, as the more believing ones with which they are intended to contrast. Mr. Stuart-Glennie is a professed unbeliever (we beg his pardon, we mean Humanitarian), and he cannot, therefore, be expected to sympathize with the creeds of others; but he might, at least, respect them. A violent attack or ill-natured sarcasm on what is the dearest belief of by far the greater part of his neighbours is neither courteous nor philosophical, and tends rather to injure than advance the views advocated. The very titles of the chapters betray a captious spirit of antagonism to Christianity, such as, for instance, "The Sepulchre of God"; and such passages as the following are the reverse of conciliatory:—

"The emancipation of Europe from the base yoke of ignorant or enforced beliefs in those Yahveh legends and Osiris myths which constitute Christian orthodoxy was then beginning; but it is now seven hundred years since, and Europeans still pretend, at least, belief in these Oriental fictions, and the priesthood sworn to their defence still find it pay."

This is outspoken enough, it is true; but there are passages in Mr. Glennie's book where his very reticence makes his remarks more offences. Nothing could be in more detestable taste than the passage, p. 404, where, after making the assertion that the Nazareth girls are habitually unchaste, he insinuates an inference which we will not particularize here. In another place, he owns that "people are bound to be polite to other people's gods"; but adds, that even Mr. Buckle's mild form of deism was to him "both intellectually incredible and emotionally detestable."

Throughout the work the author uses the form Yahveh instead of Jehovah. It has been reserved for the present generation to set right the orthography of the Pentateuch and the Talmud. The late Prof. Ewald, it is said, used to begin his daily prayers with the words, "Oh Yahveh! whom that fool G—n—s calleth Jehovah . . ." A piece of pedantry that may be tolerated in a profound Semitic scholar like Ewald, becomes simply ridiculous in a book like the present.

As a specimen of the conversations recorded in the 'Pilgrim Memories,' we may instance that upon Spiritualism (p. 8, *seq.*). Mr. Buckle "admitted, indeed, that the large circular drawing-room table, which he averred that he had seen floating in mid air, was a phenomenon probably due not to spirits but to the development of some new force." Mr. Stuart-Glennie, on the contrary, maintained that they were certainly explicable otherwise than by spirit-hypothesis.

"I said," he proceeds, "Be it for the sake of argument admitted that such phenomena there are. Scientific explanation, as I understand it, being simply the connecting of hitherto unconnected powers and phenomena with already known powers and phenomena, the history of science may be generalized as the history of the progressive establishment of the great principle of mutual determination."

—And so on for several pages. When we compare this pompous line of argument with the

very vulgar facts which recent confessions of spiritists have proved to be the simple explanation of the so-called "phenomena," we think that we have an additional argument for what we have already asserted, namely, that posthumous conversations ought not to be made public. Mr. Buckle was, no doubt, bamboozled at the *séance* he attended. Had the impressions which he received under conditions of nervous excitement been confirmed by his subsequent experience, we should have heard more of them in his works. As, however, he himself is silent on the subject, his biographer might have been equally discreet. On the whole, we cannot help thinking that the poor dying philosopher must have been occasionally bored with the long-winded German-Scottish scholastic technicalities of his admiring fellow-traveller.

In reading some pages of the work, we are irresistibly reminded of the quaint hero of 'Happy Thoughts.' Thus (p. 61), our author says:—

"The topics of our conversation I find thus noted down in my diary,—'The Women of Egypt, Individuals and Races, the falsity of the syllogism and of special sciences.' . . . And, after a time, I burst-out with what the meditations of my solitary day here had borne-in on me of the profound truth of that answer of the Apostles to those who asked, τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἵνα σωθῶ—What must I do to be saved? Πιστεῖν—Believe"—[here follows a great deal about ideas, Siddhārta the Buddha, Jesus the Christ, &c.]. "Mr. Buckle, however, did not make much response to this, and soon after bidding me good night, left me to pursue these thoughts by myself amid the starry solitude."

Again (p. 163):—

"At length, something I said to Mr. Buckle—something I said of the terribly tragic aspect of Modern Thought, and the Revolution which it is accomplishing. But Mr. Buckle did not seem to see it; indeed, quite disputed it, and the subject dropped."

Nevertheless, we are bound to own that in spite of all its faults the book is interesting as an attempt by an earnest thinker to work out a system of philosophy for himself. If the inquirer has arrived at something which he believes to be superior to Christianity, he is welcome to his belief; but the reader is also entitled to his own.

St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. A Revised Text with Introductions, Notes, and Dissertations. By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

AFTER a commentary on the epistle to the Philippians, similar in plan and method to the one before us, another on the Colossians and Philemon appears about seven years later, from the same author. He had already decided that the apostle of the Gentiles had written to the Philippians, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philemon, during his captivity at Rome, not at Cæsarea; and he had settled the order of them, commencing with the letter to the Philippians. We do not agree with him in respect to the order; but Rome seems the true place whence they issued, though Cæsarea, to which Meyer assigns them, demanded more notice than a brief note by way of objection.

The epistle to the Colossians differs in many respects from those addressed to the Romans and Galatians. Its polemics are of another type; its doctrinal contents belong to

a different category. Justification by faith is not asserted in it; the worthlessness of circumcision towards salvation has no prominence. The person of Christ, his mediatorial dignity, his uniting efficacy, stand out to view. New errorists are aimed at, not the Judaizers who insisted on circumcision as essential to those who would be saved, but persons who had blended theosophy with their Judaism, and were strongly tinged with mystic speculations of heathen origin, with metaphysical conceptions of the mode in which human beings may best hold intercourse with the Supreme Being in a world where evil prevails and material bodies contribute to its prevalence. The reader feels at once that he is introduced into another region of thought than that of St. Paul's former epistles, and that the very language is cast in a different mould, so that he need not wonder at the leaders of the Tübingen school finding diversity of authorship, as well as posteriority of time to the apostle. But though much plausible reasoning is produced by Baur and Schwegler, it is insufficient to shake the traditional opinion. Why should St. Paul be refused mental development, or the privilege of meeting heretical views in the way most directly adapted to overthrow them? Why should he be cramped into a doctrinal one-sidedness alien to the depth and comprehensiveness of his intellectual nature?

The volume before us consists of Introductions to the two epistles, followed by the texts and notes. Far the greater part is devoted to the Colossian letter, no less than 366 pages; while about fifty are given to the minor document. The Introduction, which is lengthened unduly, treats of the churches of the Lycus, the Colossian heresy, the Essenes, the character and contents of the epistle. After the text and notes, there are essays on some various readings, on the meaning of *ἀλήθεια*, and on the epistle from Laodicea. The dissertations occupy more space than the commentary proper.

The volume contains the results of extensive reading, of comprehensive and minute learning, and of careful elaboration. It is characterized by independence of judgment and thoughtful exegesis. The reader is conscious of being guided by the hand of a scholar who has endeavoured to master the topics he discusses. An air of safety and timidity is breathed throughout the multitudinous materials so skilfully arranged and clearly presented. Whatever opinion be entertained of the conclusions at which the author arrives, or of the interpretations he adopts, they are worthy of all attention, because they have the appearance, at least, of not being formed lightly or hastily. At the same time, the theological tendency of the Commentary is too prominent—for those at least who desire mere exegesis apart from doctrinal views. This tendency has encroached on the simple elucidation of the apostle's meaning, overshadowing it with elaborate and collateral matter. The author indeed states that his chief aim has been to illustrate and develop the theological conception of Christ underlying the epistle to the Colossians; and the christology of the composition is unquestionably a principal feature in it; but much more is brought out of the words than the apostle himself meant. The beliefs of the Catholic church of the fourth

and following centuries point and influence the conceptions which this commentator understands to underlie the original words. Here the temptation to which an orthodox churchman like Dr. Lightfoot is exposed is peculiarly strong; and he has not been able to resist it, though he is honest throughout in trying to bring forth what the apostle is supposed to have intended. We could have wished that the theologian had appeared less—the impartial expositor more. The commentator is careful to state that the real successors of the apostles in expounding the “true apostolic doctrine” are not the Fathers of the second century but those of the third and fourth centuries; since the former do not emphasize the majesty of Christ’s person; and therefore he believes that the Pauline idea of this divine person contained in the Colossian epistle is essentially the same as that which the Fathers of these latter centuries opposed to Sabellianism and Arianism. In other words, those nearest the source apprehended it less clearly than those farther removed from it. The nearer the fountain the doctrine was less pure. The phrase “the true apostolic doctrine” assumes a great deal, far more than Dr. Lightfoot can prove; and it would be wiser to avoid the assumption.

The strength of the author’s exegesis is most favourably seen in his elaborate notes on Coloss. i. 15–20 and ii. 9–10, where he supposes that the apostle predicates of Christ “absolute existence.” But he should not say that Paul predicates this of “the Word,” since the apostle never uses that term. The Logos is a title peculiar to the fourth gospel; and it is difficult to bring the Logos-doctrine of that gospel’s prologue into exact harmony with the Pauline idea of Christ’s person. The former is an advance upon the latter. Dr. Lightfoot evinces considerable anxiety to harmonize the Pauline conceptions of Christ’s person in the Colossian epistle with those in the Apocalypse and the epistle to the Hebrews, bringing resemblances into full relief and concealing diversities.

Much is suggested by the observations upon Papias in the first dissertation, where our author argues that no weight can be attached to the silence of Papias in Eusebius about Paul; and that the views of the Hierapolitan father are known from his associates, Polycarp and Irenæus. The arguments do not seem to be strong, and all mention of the doubtful genuineness of Polycarp’s epistle is suppressed.

Among the dissertations the best are those on the Churches of the Lycus and the Colossian heresy, although the view adopted in the latter has nothing new to recommend it. That on the Essenes is very elaborate; but the objections urged against Zeller’s theory and several other statements are scarcely valid. Nor has the subject much to do with the right understanding of the epistle. It is the writer’s object, however, to discuss things collateral to the apostle’s writing, so that he almost overloads it. He diverges into extraneous topics, such at least as have no vital connexion with the proper interpretation of the sacred record. Hence a large space is devoted to the spurious epistle from Laodicea, the MSS. in which it is found, the Bibles in which it has appeared; and a Greek translation of the Latin is given after that in Elias Hutter’s Polyglott. A reference to Anger’s

copious work might have sufficed. But the critic desires to be comprehensive, and to make his work complete in itself. Instead of taking the best Greek text, which is that of Tischendorf, and expounding it, he prints the text anew, and has, even, a discussion on some various readings. In consequence of this attempt at copiousness, an examination of the authenticity of the epistle has to be omitted, being reserved for the volume on the Epistle to the Ephesians, since it is the expositor’s opinion that the three letters are inseparably bound together, an opinion we hold to be incorrect. It is quite possible to disengage the epistle to the Ephesians from that to the Colossians in authorship; and critics of more sagacity than Dr. Lightfoot have made the separation. But the latter has already settled it in his own mind that the Ephesian epistle is that which is meant in Coloss. iv. 16; that it was a circular document; and that the words, “in Ephesus,” in i. 1, were not there at first; just as he adheres to the notion of a second Roman captivity in order to save the authenticity of the Pastoral epistles. He is a learned traditionalist, who makes an able attempt to uphold those conservative views respecting the Pauline epistles which have been shaken by recent criticism. After all, his verbal explanations of these two letters show his ability best. The force of the words and sentences of the inspired writer is brought out with great clearness. But he is less happy in discerning the bearing of internal evidence upon authorship, and appears to be disturbed by the tendency of modern speculation in some quarters, because it is adverse to old views. Entrenched within the ramparts of Church orthodoxy, he looks out upon the enemy, and strengthens the ramparts at every point where they have been most assaulted. With all his wide induction of the literature belonging to the epistles, he ignores some books that he should not have neglected, specifying others of no value because they have some relation to the ecclesiastical circle he is linked to; and it is pretty evident that he educes more out of the epistle, and imports more intention into the selection of certain words, than a man like Paul thought of. It is difficult to lay aside all theological prepossessions. Though the work is an important contribution to the exegesis of the two epistles, it does not satisfy the desires of those who are convinced that, during the first century and the first half of the second, the apostles and their disciples exhibited considerable divergence of doctrinal views: a divergence which retarded for a while the formation of what is called the Catholic Church, in which the two leading parties coalesced after a gradual approximation. It is impossible to blot out the existence of these parties, either in the first century or the first half of the second; and Prof. Lightfoot’s “true apostolic doctrine” must be divided between them.

The History of Co-operation in England. By G. J. Holyoake. Vol. I. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS volume treats of co-operation in what Mr. Holyoake calls its Pioneer Period, and what some of his readers may be disposed to call its Utopian period. The term co-operation, he says, “was at first used in the sense of communism. Later it came to be restricted

to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. It was a great descent from the imperial altitude of world-making to stoop to selling long-sixteen candles and retailing treacle.” The present volume for the most part soars in the “imperial altitude”; and there are probably persons whom the lofty schemes of social regeneration it describes will interest, but, for our own part, we prefer the lower ground which Mr. Holyoake’s history will take in the second volume, in which he promises to treat of co-operation in its “Constructive Period.” Robert Owen and some other socialists, whose projects are discussed in the first volume, were heroic and admirable men, but we can see little connexion beyond the name, between co-operation, as they conceived it in their visionary schemes, and co-operation as it now exists. “The distinction of co-operators,” according to Mr. Holyoake, “is that they set the example of work purposeful, cheerful, hopeful, successful, for the workers.” Surely it cannot be said that the “co-operators” treated of in this volume were successful, however purposeful, cheerful, or hopeful? Mr. Holyoake relates that Robert Owen, one day passing by the Royal Exchange, said to a friend, “We shall have that one day. The old system must give way. It will come down of its own weight.” On this Mr. Holyoake himself makes the sensible remark: “The course of progress in this country is happily otherwise. Society does not come down. It gets itself underpinned and shored up, and takes time to get itself reconstructed on the new plan as soon as the new plan condescends to render itself intelligible.” He proceeds to ask with respect to the humble weavers and other working-people, now famous as the Rochdale Pioneers, who founded their co-operative store in 1844, “Who dreamed that these obscure mechanics would in 1872 cause shop-keepers in every High-street of every town of the British Empire to scream with an unknown dread?” But Robert Owen would scarcely have recognized the co-operation at which shop-keepers are so much alarmed as a realization of his plan, although the economy effected in distribution was, no doubt, a part of his scheme.

We shall be glad to see Mr. Holyoake’s second volume, and we would suggest to him to make some local inquiry with respect to the actual results of the experiment in co-operative agriculture to which he alludes in the following passage in the present volume:—“The greatest and most needed application of co-operation is to agriculture. England has been backward herein. In one or two places a sensible farmer has achieved notable success. Mr. Gurdon of Assington is the most conspicuous instance.” Mr. Gurdon of Assington was a country gentleman, and not a very successful one; and we should like to know something more of the facts before attributing to him, as other writers besides Mr. Holyoake have done, such signal success as a “co-operator.”

There are two or three rather inappropriate expressions in this volume, which it would be well to correct in a second edition. For instance, Mr. Sargant, as an anti-socialist biographer of Mr. Owen, is described (p. 79) as “an alien historian.” We believe the reference is to Mr. William Lucas Sargant, a Birmingham manufacturer who, highly to his credit,

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is also a man of letters, an author, and a political economist. Mr. Holyoake's expression would naturally lead a reader to suppose that the historian referred to was a foreigner.

M. GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

L'Histoire de France depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789; racontée à mes Petits-Enfants. Par M. Guizot. 4 vols. (Hachette.)

The History of France from the Earliest Times to the Year 1789; related for the Rising Generation. By M. Guizot. Translated by R. Black, M.A. 5 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

DURING the course of his long life very different estimates were formed of M. Guizot. No French statesman has exercised a greater influence, none has excited warmer admiration, none has had more bitter enemies, or been the object of more hatred and contempt. On two points, however, friends and foes have alike agreed to do him justice. All the world has acknowledged the genius of the historian, all the world has admired the austere simplicity of his private life, and the tender solicitude with which, although involved in the most absorbing political matters, he performed the duties of a father and grandfather. The work which was the last task of his life, and which he left unfinished, '*L'Histoire de France, racontée à mes Petits-Enfants*,' shows us the most attractive sides of M. Guizot's character; it brings before us the father and the historian. The ex-Professor of the Sorbonne, the ex-Minister of Public Instruction, the ex-statesman, was over seventy when he undertook to teach the children of his daughters the history of France. He took a pleasure in thus going over again in his old age that history to the study of which he had devoted the best, the most honourable, and the most useful years of his life, to follow anew, through all its changes, the country which he had himself governed for many years, and which he had guided to the most lamentable of catastrophes. The grandfather spoke, the grandchildren listened, the daughters took notes. It was by the aid of these notes that some years later M. Guizot was able to go over the ground again and to publish this History of France.

Issued in France in weekly numbers, and in England in monthly parts, and enriched with admirable designs by one of the best of contemporary artists, M. A. de Neuville, the book immediately became popular,—so popular, indeed, that the copyright forms the most important part of the fortune left by M. Guizot. This popularity has in many respects been deserved. The History is a most pleasant book; it is capitally adapted for reading aloud of an evening in a family circle, for the youngest and the oldest of the listeners will alike be interested. Without being written in a style always correct or elegant, it nevertheless possesses the dignified tone and the serene gravity which characterize all M. Guizot's works. The quotations from original authorities are numerous and well chosen. The historian's criticisms, although at times a trifle commonplace, are usually just and moderate, and we recognize in them at once the well-informed *savant* and the politician full of practical knowledge. We may more especially call attention to M. Guizot's remarks

on the consequences of the conquest of England, so fortunate to the conquered English, so disastrous to France from which the victors came; on the Crusades, and their causes; on the difference between the Communes, a social organization which played a great rôle in the Middle Ages, and disappeared in modern times, and the Tiers Etat, of which the influence gradually became more predominant in French history; upon Étienne Marcel, a reformer of genius, carried by ideas impossible of realization at his epoch into criminal acts; on Louis the Eleventh, whose great qualities as a ruler atone for the low, repulsive sides of his nature; on the abjuration of Henry the Fourth, an act of patriotism as well as of policy easily explicable in the case of a king who had never been a fervent Protestant and never became a fervent Catholic; finally, on the 'Grand Dessein' of Henry the Fourth, which M. Guizot rightly believes to have been in great measure concocted by Sully after the event.

The whole work is animated by a spirit of patriotism, free from illusions or prejudices, and a profound faith in the future and in progress, sentiments which, in a man of M. Guizot's age, have something peculiarly touching and noble about them. After having touched certain words written in 1823, which finish thus,—“France may reflect, without regret, upon any history: her own has always been glorious, and the future promised to her will assuredly recompense her for all she has hitherto lacked,” he adds,—“In 1870, after the experiences and notwithstanding the sorrows of my long life, I have still confidence in our country's future.”

However, in spite of the book's merits, and the special interest attaching to the circumstances under which it was written, we shall not, we trust, be wanting in respect for M. Guizot's memory if we make important reserves before admitting the scientific worth of this History.

Even some of its merits are in a sense defects. It can, for instance, as we have already remarked, be read with interest by persons of any age. No doubt this is a merit, but it is one that is dearly bought. The character of the work is too indefinite: it is in some measure suited to everybody, but it runs the risk of suiting nobody. It is not, in spite of its title, suited to children,—it is too grave, too abstract, too dull. Grown-up persons, on the other hand, will find it too much of a mere narrative, too uncritical; they will complain that it gives undue space to the outside of history, and tells too little about manners and institutions. The book, in fact, is best adapted to young people between thirteen and sixteen, who have begun to reflect, but whose minds are not yet ripe. It will give them a taste for French history and a knowledge of its general outlines, although even they should not look on it as a book to be studied closely.

If the work shows traces of its origin, it also betrays the age of its author, and that more and more obviously as the book proceeds. Each volume is feeble than its predecessor. The first two, which reach to the death of Louis the Twelfth, are satisfactory; the third, which ends with the assassination of Henry the Fourth, is feeble; the fourth is positively bad. M. Guizot was even then too

weak to write himself, and, still worse, the engravings are no longer the work of M. de Neuville, and become as poor as the letter-press.

The arrangement, especially in the last volumes, is most defective. Instead of following a chronological order, M. Guizot adopted a methodic order. He divides a reign into five or six independent sections. For instance, treating of Louis the Fourteenth, he deals successively with the king's wars, his administration, the religious affairs of his reign, the state of manners, and of the Court. Unfortunately each of these sections becomes incomprehensible in its isolation, and apart from the chronological succession of events. Thus the war of 1688 has no meaning, when we have not heard a word about the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and the Court exercised a constant influence on the foreign and domestic policy of Louis the Fourteenth. M. Guizot separates all these facts, and the reader cannot grasp the threads that unite them.

In all this work there is little or nothing said about the development of institutions. The reader will search in vain for exact details about the Royal Administration, the Parliaments, the Finances, the Army, &c. The growth of Literature and the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages, that is, during a period when France exercised the greatest influence upon Europe, is disposed of in some insignificant pages in connexion with the Renaissance. The chapter on the Renaissance is one of the poorest in the book; and that on the Reformation is also very bad, although one would have expected that when writing on such a theme M. Guizot would have been at his best.

At the age at which he began this laborious task, the veteran historian was no longer able to make himself familiar with the most recent researches. Like Vertot, who, on receiving some documents about the siege of Malta when he had done writing, rejected them, with the remark, “*Il est trop tard, mon siège est fait*,” the siege of M. Guizot was completely finished long ago; and so he retails a number of exploded stories and theories. He believes in the identity of the Cynari, the Cimbri, and the Cimmerians, and in the existence of Pharamond. He attributes to the ‘*Histoire de la Gaule Méridionale*’ of Faurel an authority it lost long ago. He accepts the fable of the marriage of Rollo with a daughter of Charles the Simple, named Gisèle,—the apocryphal anecdote which represents Hugh Capet asking a count, “*Qui t'a fait comte?*” and the latter answering, “*Qui t'a fait roi?*”—the tradition which supposes all the men of the time to have been in a state of panic at the approach of the year A.D. 1000. He believes in the speech of the Pope's Legate at the sack of Béziers, “*Tuez les tous, Dieu reconnaitra les siens*”; he does not altogether deny the authenticity of the Pragmatic Sanction of Saint Louis; he does not know that the burning of Magdeburg was not ordered by Tilly; he is in doubt about the part taken by the Prince de Condé in the Massacre of the Notables, July 4, 1652.

From these remarks it will be seen that this book is far from being, as some friendly critics have asserted, one of the best general histories of France. M. Guizot's volumes cannot be said to add anything to our knowledge; they contain neither original results nor profound views. Still this literary legacy of

one of the most eminent Frenchmen of the century is, as a popular work, both remarkable and useful.

The Campaign of 1870-71: Operations of the German Engineers and "Technical Troops" during the Franco-German War of 1870-71. Published by Authority and in accordance with Official Documents. By Adolf Goetze. Translated from the German by Col. G. Graham, C.B. (H. S. King & Co.)

THE title-page is full of a promise which the contents of the book do not by any means satisfactorily fulfil. In no war since the great modifications in the art of war caused by the improvement of artillery and rifles have there been so many sieges as in the campaign of 1870-71. The experience of the Germans must therefore be most valuable, and by that experience we hoped to profit. We are, however, disappointed. The sieges of Paris, Strasbourg, and Belfort have been omitted—we believe that separate works are to be devoted to them—and the book before us contains but a description of what may be termed the minor engineering operations of the war. Indeed, it chronicles scarcely one genuine siege, for almost all the fortresses mentioned were captured after a blockade or a few hours of bombardment. The author, moreover, while dry and technical to a degree, after the manner of Prussian military writers, omits many valuable details which the scientific soldier would like to know. For example, little is to be learnt from a statement that a bridge was destroyed by a certain weight of powder, if we are not at the same time furnished with an account of the size, nature, and material of the bridge, and particulars as to the shafts and galleries excavated, &c. Still here and there information worth storing up is to be found in the publication before us, and to some of it we shall briefly refer.

Not the least interesting portion of the book is the introductory chapter, which treats of the organization of the German Engineers and "Technical Troops." The latter are an institution peculiar to Germany, and consist of men trained in technical engineer duties, but incorporated with the different battalions of the Guards, line, and Landwehr. They do not seem to have been of much use, for, brought under fire in battles with their comrades, they suffered severely during the earlier actions, and afterwards the battalions to which they belonged were so weak that the Technical Troops were retained for the ordinary duties of an infantry soldier. We have said that the institution is peculiar to Germany, but our pioneers could easily be converted into an equivalent. Instead, however, of being trained as engineers, they spend all their time in doing mere mechanics' work in barracks. The idea has several times been suggested to the English authorities, but it is contrary to precedent, and that is enough.

"The Prussian Corps of Engineers in July, 1870, consisted altogether of about 40 officers, some of whom were appointed to the staff, fortifications, and military schools, &c., and some to serve with the pioneer battalions. On a general average, each officer got a change of employment every three or four years."

There were twelve pioneer battalions, which in time of peace consisted of a pontoon company, two sapper companies, and a miner com-

pany. As a rule, the first company was exercised in military bridging, and the other three in siege works. Little time, therefore, was left for the general duties of pioneers or those of mining. In addition to these twelve battalions, there was the cadre of a Torpedo detachment. When mobilization was ordered, the officers of the Engineer Corps, as well as the Landwehr pioneer officers, were distributed among the different armies as well as among the technical detachments to which we shall refer presently. Each battalion furnished three field pioneer companies, and, with the exception of the Guards' pioneer battalion, three garrison companies. In addition, a reserve company was formed in each battalion. A field company on the war footing consisted of five officers, one surgeon, 212 men—including soldiers of the train—seventeen horses, and three waggons. Of the latter, one was for officers' equipment, one for tools, and a third for powder. The field companies were so organized as to contain men who, in time of peace, had belonged to different companies, and had been specially trained to particular duties. Thus, in the pontoon companies, there were eight corporals' sections of pontooneers, three of sappers, and one of miners. In the sapper companies there were ten sections of sappers, one section of pontooneers, and one of miners. The garrison companies consisted of four officers, one surgeon, and 200 men. They were formed from the No. 4, the miners, company of each battalion, which was broken up on the mobilization, and from Landwehr men. The garrison companies were, at all events nominally, collected into battalions. The constitution of the companies was as follows:—No. 1, or the pontoon company, had 100 pontooneers, seventy-five sappers, and twenty-five miners. No. 2, or the miners' company, had 175 sappers, and twenty-five miners. No. 3, the miners' company, consisted entirely of miners. The twelve telegraph divisions were supplied by the Guards and No. 4 battalions; of these, seven were field and five etappen divisions. To each of the twelve field pioneer companies attached to the twelve army corps were added a light field bridge train, and an entrenching column. There was besides in each army corps a pontoon column. The other technical detachments were five railway detachments, some torpedo detachments,—number not given,—a balloon detachment, and a field photographic detachment. In addition to the pioneer battalions, there were also the so-called "Technical Troops," to which we have above alluded. Well provided as the German army was with bridge equipment, they wisely reserved the latter, as far as possible, for emergencies, and generally made use of materials found on the spot. For example, the Würtemberg pioneers constructed a trestle bridge, seventy-five yards long, over the Marne, near Lagny, out of unprepared timber. Equally skilful and energetic in destruction of passages over rivers were the German engineers during the war; but we regret to say that in few instances are the details of their work given so fully as to be instructive. The following accounts of the demolition of some bridges over the Seine, near Rouen, are not without interest to the professional reader. In one chain bridge "a span of 100 mètres was destroyed in three quarters of an hour by

sawing through both chain cables." Another large bridge, "constructed with five spans of thirty-eight and forty-eight mètres," was dealt with as follows:—

"The upper structure of this bridge consisted of lattice girders three mètres high, and the piers were built of sandstone, protected by a casing of iron four centimètres thick. Shafts were sunk into two of these piers, and charges of altogether two and a half hundredweight of powder were lodged, which were fired simultaneously by Beckford's fuse with excellent results, destroying two bays of forty-eight mètres each. One of these was hurled into the river, and disappeared; while the other was only broken, and remained with one end still resting on the pier, while the other, held up by some pieces of ironwork, hung about 1·5 mètres above the surface of the water."

It is worthy of notice that the Germans seldom fired their mines by electricity.

From the "final remarks," we gather that, in the opinion of the author,—

"even small fortresses have great strategic influence, as it was the large number of them dotted over the field of operations which alone enabled the French army, so hastily assembled and badly disciplined, to make so good a defence. The fact that the small fortresses, which have been specially mentioned in these pages, had been completely and unaccountably neglected, and left in a state which rendered them powerless against modern arms, was of unspeakable injury to the French cause. Had there been fewer of these fortresses, and had these few been maintained in as good order as those German fortresses which, for many reasons, cannot be strengthened in proportion to the rapid progress in modern artillery, there can be no doubt but that the position of the First Army during December and January would have been very critical, if not wholly untenable."

The author urges that the campaign showed the importance of field works, and laments "the disinclination still felt in the German army to the use of the pick and shovel."

With respect to the demolition and restoration of communications, he points out "the necessity of having each unit of the technically trained troops as mobile as possible, and of having a perfect equipment for them." He very justly observes that "a hurried or incomplete demolition is often worse than useless," as creating a baseless feeling of confidence.

The task of the translator of the book before us has been well performed, but we could have wished that he had added a few of his own notes.

ORIGEN'S HEXAPLA.

Origenis Hexaplorum quæ supersunt; sive Veterum Interpretum Græcorum in totum Vetus Testamentum Fragmenta. Post Flaminium Nobilium, Drusium, et Montefalconium, adhibita etiam versione Syro-Hexaplari, concinnavit, emendavit, et multis partibus auxit Fridericus Field, A.M. Oxonii. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE title-page of this work briefly describes what the learned author has attempted. He has undertaken to enlarge the fragments of the Septuagint and other Greek translators of the Bible hitherto edited, to correct them in various instances, and to produce an edition more useful in the criticism of the Old Testament than any preceding one. For this purpose he has worked upon the basis of Montfaucon's, to the merits of which he pays a just tribute of praise. There are two sources whence the Hexaplar fragments are drawn, MSS. of the LXX. and the Syro-Hexaplar

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version. These Dr. Field has diligently and laboriously employed. The collations of Holmes and Parsons, printed and unprinted, are given,—those which they used, and which they did not. The Syro-Hexaplar version, which is partly unpublished, he collated as faithfully as possible, having been assisted in this respect by the labours of Ceriani and Wright.

The work is introduced by learned Prolegomena discussing the different names of the Hexapla, the editions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, anonymous editions, the composition of the Hexapla, the version of the LXX. as it was in the Hexapla, the interpreters τὸ Ἑβραϊκόν, ὁ Σύρος, τὸ Σαμαρειτικόν, whose readings occur in the Hexapla, the edition of Lucian, the marks and notes, and the fate of the work after Origen's death. The treatment of these topics is full, occupying nearly one hundred pages. Amid so many details there is room for considerable diversity of opinion, and we cannot go along with the critic in all his statements. He is not familiar with the most recent investigations; Eichhorn's Introduction being the general measure of his knowledge, supplemented in a very few cases by De Wette, Credner, and others. Amersfoordt's dissertation on Holmes's readings is not noticed any more than Frankel's 'Vorstudien.' There are also omissions in some of the chapters. After treating of Lucian's recension of the LXX. one would expect mention of Hesychius's, which was current, according to Jerome, in the churches of Egypt; but the Egyptian bishop is ignored. This is surprising, because Eichhorn has devoted a short paragraph to the point (vol. i. § 176). In treating of Aquila, he rightly assents to the opinion that he is identical with Akilas spoken of in Rabbinical books; yet *Onkelos* is not named, though it is necessary to do so because many deny the identity of Akilas with him. Nor do we discern any cogency in the remarks about Justin Martyr having no reference to Aquila in the passages of his Dialogue with Trypho in which the Greek translation of Isaiah vii. 14 is canvassed. But we have not space to criticize all the chapters of the Prolegomena. The author shows his acquaintance with the topics necessary to his purpose, and propounds his views with moderation; though we cannot help observing that his critical faculty is not equal to his accuracy and industry in the body of the work; or that he is less fitted for argumentation than for the business of a conscientious and laborious collator.

Each book of the Old Testament is preceded by an account of the sources employed, and below the text there are various readings and remarks, which enhance the value of the whole. The first volume reaches as far as the book of Esther; the second concludes with Malachi, and has, besides a considerable *Auctarium*, Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek indexes, with one of authors.

The work is a great monument to the author's learning and labour. Prosecuted for twelve years with untiring zeal, it excels the very able book of Montfaucon in the extent of its materials and the correctness with which they are adduced. That it is an important advance upon all its predecessors is obvious. It is a critical edition worthy of the age, and we congratulate the learned author on its completion.

Works like this prove that learning still flourishes in England, and that it is not the monopoly of foreign scholars. Henceforth the name of Field will always be associated with the ancient Greek interpreters of the Bible as one deserving high praise. It was fortunate that the delegates of the Oxford Press undertook to bear the expense; were they always ready to do so in works of similar range and excellence, they might be the means of encouraging many scholars to labour in fields where learning is its own reward. The aged cleric finishes a brief sketch of his life with the statement that he has laboured in literature for almost forty years "sine honore"; but is not the work before us the honourable memorial of a well-spent life; and has not his own University, tardy in its benefits as it undoubtedly is, given him at length a token of its grateful recognition? All Biblical scholars will be familiar with the Hexaplar labours of our English divine, and appreciate the excellent fruit supplied for their use.

Spiritualist Philosophy. The Spirits' Book. Containing the Principles of Spiritist Doctrine on the Immortality of the Soul; the Nature of Spirits, and their Relations with Men; the Moral Law; the Present Life, the Future Life, and the Destiny of the Human Race. According to the Teachings of Spirits of High Degree, transmitted through various Mediums. Collected and Set in Order by Allan Kardec. Translated from the Hundred and Twentieth Thousand by Anna Blackwell. (Trübner & Co.)

At length we have a translation into English of the celebrated Allan Kardec's 'Spiritualist Philosophy,' and a very dreary book it is;—let the reader believe us. Allan Kardec was not himself a medium. For some reason or other he was not personally favoured with communications from the spirit-world. All that he here tells us, therefore, is only second-hand. He pretends to set forth a philosophy of certain *arcana* into which he was not himself admitted. Now we all know of what little value is second-hand evidence. In our own courts of law, at least, it has no weight whatever. But this man, whose real name was Rivail, and not Kardec,—the latter being a name which he tells us that he was enjoined by certain mediums, so called, to assume,—has the impudence to try and foist upon the world a system built up on the evidence of persons whom no one knows, but alleged by him to have communications with the world of spirits. He wants to make us believe that the spirits of "John the Evangelist, St. Augustine, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis, the Spirit of Truth, Socrates, Plato, Fénelon, Franklin, Swedenborg," &c., actually communicated to him through certain *media*, not in the old-fashioned way of rapping on a table, nor by the pencil and *planchette*, but by the medium boldly taking pencil in hand and writing, on any kind of paper, the answers of Socrates, Fénelon, Franklin, or whomsoever else, to any questions that M. Rivail or Kardec chose to put to them. Truly a worthy occupation for the spirits of such exalted personages! We wonder what would Franklin have thought of it in his lifetime could he have foreseen what use would be made of his name in after ages by these mystery-mongers! Imagine the

spirit of Franklin taking part in the following little catechism:—

"Do spirits foresee the epoch of their next return to corporeal life?" "They have the presentiment of that return, as a blind man feels the heat of the fire he is approaching. They know that they will be re-incarnated, as you know that you will die, but without knowing when the change would occur."—"Re-incarnation, then, is a necessity of spirit life, as death is a necessity of corporeal life?" "Certainly."—"Do all spirits occupy themselves beforehand with their approaching incarnation?" "There are some who never give it a thought, and who even know nothing about it; that depends on their greater or less degree of advancement. In some cases, the uncertainty in which they are left in regard to their future is a punishment."—"Can a spirit hasten or retard the moment of his re-incarnation?" "He may hasten it by the action of a strong desire; he may also put it off if he shrink from the trial awaiting him (for the cowardly and the indifferent are to be found among spirits as among men), but he cannot do so with impunity. He suffers from such delay, as the sick man suffers who shrinks from employing the remedy which alone can cure him."

—And so forth.

We often hear to what "base uses" the dust of great men may return:—

Imperial Cæsar dead and turned to clay
May stop a hole to keep the wind away!

But what would this be in comparison with having his mighty spirit vexed by the interrogatories of an inquisitive Gaul like Rivail, *alias* Kardec?

With respect to many of the questions and answers here asked and given, we would observe that M. Kardec might have looked into any accepted theological treatise of the orthodox kind without troubling the spirits at all. For example:—

"What proof have we of the existence of God?" "The axiom which you apply in all your scientific researches, 'there is no effect without a cause.' Search out the cause of whatever is not the work of man, and reason will furnish the answer to your question."—"What is to be inferred from the intuition of the existence of God which may be said to be the common property of the human mind?" "That God exists; for whence could the human mind derive this intuition if it had no real basis? The inference to be drawn from the fact of this intuition is a corollary of the axiom, 'there is no effect without a cause.'"—"May not our seemingly intuitive sense of the existence of God be the result of education and of acquired ideas?" "If such were the case, how should this intuitive sense be possessed by your savages?"—"Is the first cause of the formation of things to be found in the essential properties of matter?" "If such were the case, what would be the cause of those properties? There must always be a first cause."—"What is to be thought of the opinion that attributes the first formation of things to a fortuitous combination of matter, in other words, to chance?" "Another absurdity! Who that is possessed of common sense can regard chance as an intelligent agent? And, besides, what is chance? Nothing."—"What proof have we that the first cause of all things is a Supreme Intelligence, superior to all other intelligences?" "You have a proverb which says, 'The workman is known by his work.' Look around you, and, from the quality of the work, infer that of the workman."

We fancy that we have heard the like of this before. There was one Paley among ourselves who argued in the same direction, though, of course, it was not his spirit that communicated with the French medium, who, we presume, never heard of him; neither, indeed, was Paley the first who used the

argument from design in his treatise on the Evidences. Still it is a pity that M. Kardec's medium did not call him up, since his illustration about the watch might have tended to enliven the argument.

Of a similar dreary kind are most of these communications—the merest platitudes. Take, for instance, the following:—

“Is it wrong to study other people's defects?”
 ‘To do so merely for the sake of criticizing or divulging them is very wrong, for it is a want of charity. To do so with a view to your own benefit, through your consequent avoidance of those defects, may sometimes be useful; but you must not forget that indulgence for the faults of others is one of the elements of charity. Before reproaching others with their imperfections, you should see whether others might not reproach you with the same defects. The only way to profit by such a critical examination of your neighbour's faults is by endeavouring to acquire the opposite virtues. Is he miserly? Be generous. Is he proud? Be humble and modest. Is he harsh? Be gentle. Is he shabby and petty? Be great in all you do. In a word, act in such a way as that it may not be said of you, in the words of Jesus, that you “see the mote in your brother's eye, but do not see the beam in your own eye.”’

Being a schoolmaster, and a very moral man, such stuff as this, no doubt, found favour in Kardec's eyes; but it was easy for any medium to rattle it off “with the utmost rapidity,” as he tells us. Many writers—our own forgotten Blair among them—have said the same things much better. We wonder what can have come over our French neighbours, when, in spite of their reputation for liveliness, we are told that such a book has sold among them to the extent of 120,000 copies! We should have much preferred that Miss Blackwell, instead of translating it, had favoured us with some of her own spirit communications, which, like those we mentioned a few years ago, had at least the merit of being, to a certain extent, entertaining.

In conclusion, we regret to mention that the world is threatened with a succession of these works, the writer of which, besides establishing the *Revue Spirite*, before his death in 1869, founded an institution called “The Joint-Stock Company for the Continuation of the Works of Allan Kardec.” As to the success of this company, whose founder, according to Miss Blackwell, “was never known to laugh,” the fair translator of this work appears to have no doubt.—

“It is impossible (she says) to ascertain with any exactness the number of those who have adopted the views set forth by Allan Kardec. Estimated by themselves at many millions, they are incontestably very numerous. The periodicals devoted to the advocacy of these views in various countries already number over forty, and new ones are constantly appearing.”

Truly a sad condition of things upon entering the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century!

The Parliamentary History of the Act of Uniformity, 13 and 14 Charles II. Cap. 4. With Illustrations from Documents not hitherto published. By C. A. Swainson, D.D. (Bell & Sons.)

The pamphlet of Canon Swainson deserves a welcome from theologians, as a valuable contribution to the history of ecclesiastical legislation. But its subject is of more than technical interest, when we consider the part which the

Act of Uniformity has played, not merely in the history of the Church, but also in the political history of the nation. Canon Swainson has carefully collected the information to be found in sources accessible to the general public, and, being fortunate enough to secure in addition a few interesting documents not hitherto published, has presented us with an account which, on the score of completeness, leaves little to be desired. Add to this that his style is lucid, and that, whilst careful not to omit any details which have a bearing on his subject, he never allows his reader to lose himself in by-ways, so as to become forgetful of the main road, and it will readily be conceded that he has offered us an eminently readable book.

Any one desirous of understanding the rationale of the Act of Uniformity will do well carefully to study the political history of the times. The Convention Parliament, as it is called, had been hastily dissolved to make room for an assembly which should be more in harmony with the policy of the King and his Court. The political move proved successful beyond expectation, and the new House, elected under the pressure of panic, was composed for the greater part of Royalists, bent with heart and soul on a policy of re-action. Opportunities for the exhibition of the spirit which animated them would naturally present themselves; but none greater, and therefore more welcome, could be found than the settlement of ecclesiastical affairs. Attached by tradition to their Church, caring little for religion, but all the more for theology, being, above all, aware that nowhere is it possible to concentrate a greater amount of bitterness and of hostility than in a theological formula, they were far from reluctant when the Church question was offered to them for discussion.

The King himself showed at the outset, in the famous Declaration of Breda, when the tide had not yet risen which would lead him to fortune, that ecclesiastical questions were a matter of indifference to him. The welfare of the Church was in his eyes subservient to that of the State, or rather of his own dynasty. He looked on the Church as an instrument to be made use of for political purposes. Besides, he was of an indolent, easy-going disposition, and averse to any excess of zeal. His followers were frequently his masters, and his conduct, after the Act of Uniformity had become law, showed that he had been led on by forces which he was unable to control.

Such were the circumstances under which a Bill for the Uniformity of Public Prayer and Administration of Sacraments was introduced in the House of Commons on the 29th of June. A Committee was appointed on the 3rd of July, and ordered to report on the printed book (the Prayer-Book of 1604) if the original book (the Prayer-Book of 1552) could not be found. On the 9th of July the Bill was read for the third time and passed.

The Bill was brought in the House of Lords on the 10th of July, but not read till the 14th of January. The delay, of which the House of Commons complained on two occasions, was caused by Convocation, which had been sitting from the 8th of May till the 30th of July, and re-assembled on the 21st of November, in order to revise the Prayer-Book. On the 29th of January there was a discussion on the sub-

ject of the Bill in the Upper House of Convocation; and on the 19th of February there appears to have been a meeting of the Privy Council, at which four of the Bishops attended, to discuss the revised book. On the 25th of February the Prayer-Book, as approved by the King, was presented to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, with a message from the King to their Lordships. On the 1st of March the King acquainted the House of Commons that the Prayer-Book, as revised by Convocation, had been transmitted to the House of Lords. On the 13th of March the alterations and amendments made by a Committee of the House of Lords were read, and it was expressly declared that the Bill related to the book recommended by the King, and not to the book brought from the House of Commons. On the 9th of April the Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, and a conference ordered with the House of Commons. After protracted discussions in the House of Commons, and several conferences between the two Houses, the Bill was sent up to the House of Lords on the 8th of May. On the 9th of May a message was sent to the House of Commons reporting that the House of Lords agreed to the amendments made by that House. Meanwhile, the Book of Common Prayer was being printed under the superintendence of Sancroft, and it was resolved that the Act of Uniformity should take effect on the 24th of August.

The Act of Uniformity will be found in ‘The Statutes of the Realm,’ vol. v. Canon Swainson gives the Bill as it came from the Lords to the Commons on the 10th of April. The Bill contains several alterations and additions, specially two provisos of a conciliatory nature, which the Commons refused to pass. Of the original Bill as it left the House of Commons parts are already known; but, as a whole, it still remains a matter of uncertainty. In addition to the Bill, which the reader will find it interesting to compare with the Act as it now stands, Canon Swainson calls attention to “a proviso from the King, presented to the House of Lords, March 17, 1661,” and embodied in their copy of the Bill—a document characteristic of the King's conciliatory disposition—and to several memoranda and rough notes, apparently made by some member of a Committee of the House of Lords. Canon Swainson touches slightly on two questions, which will probably ever remain *questions brâlantes*. The first of these is whether Parliament accepted the Prayer-Book of Convocation as it left that assembly, December 20, 1661, or whether it interfered with it in any way. He argues that the Prayer-Book could not have been “fairly written out between the 13th day of December and the 20th of December, and that it was not ready till some time after.” He believes that the alterations discovered in the original text of the “fairly written book” were made by Sancroft after the 8th of March, the date of his appointment as supervisor, and that they embodied the conclusions arrived at by a joint Committee of the House of Lords and of Convocation. It is well known that on the 5th of March the latter House met in a state of alarm to consider “certain alterations made by the House of Parliament in the Prayer-Book.” The occasion which caused the anxiety of Convocation is differently accounted

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for by various writers, influenced, however, it is to be feared, by party motives. This point, along with some others, will, therefore, have to be cleared up more sufficiently before the question can be finally settled.

A second point to which Canon Swainson calls attention is the Ornaments Rubric. In this case his conclusions will meet with even greater resistance than before. The former admission, which might open the door to a charge of Erastianism, may perhaps, be borne, by the advocates of the supremacy of Convocation; but who can allow, be it for a single instant, that the bishops of the Caroline epoch did not sanction the reintroduction of the cope and vestment into the Church of England? Canon Swainson rejects the explanations, which are tantamount to a declaration that the bishops were either deceived or deceivers. He believes

"that the surplice was the only vestment enforced, and that the word retained was introduced in the Rubric with the simple view that those things only should be kept up, which, being in possession of the field, had been also authorized by the Prayer-Book of Edward VI."

This conclusion seems to us to be warranted, not merely when we consider the tendency of the King, who would have gladly dispensed with the use of the surplice and the sign of the cross, but also when we look at the attitude taken up, by Convocation in regard to a question which was then the cause of a good deal of heart-burning, viz., the position of the communion-table. Meanwhile, bearing in mind the recent proceedings of Convocation, one cannot but think, and, we may add, hope, that the concluding words of Canon Swainson will ere long pass from the domain of wishes into the region of realities, and that Parliament will step in to enforce the law in the sense in which it "was intended and understood to be" by le génie de la multitude, le sens commun—a faculty which it would be cruel to attribute to the clergy.

BRIGHTON.

The Brighton Pavilion and its Royal Associations. To which is added a Guide to that Portion of the Edifice open to the Public. By J. G. Bishop. (Brighton, Fleet & Bishop.)

ALTHOUGH the spider does not weave its web in the Brighton Pavilion, nor birds roost there as they did in the towers of Afrasiab, still the glory hath departed. It had its days of royalty, and then fell to the sovereign people. In place of emperors, kings, and princes, a so-called "fashionable" crowd possesses the town which it once adorned during a dull portion of the year. In the hottest parts of the summer, London excursionists in swarms of thousands invade the once primitive village at 4s. there and back, and would do more good to the town than they now do, if they did not, as an old Brighton coachman might characteristically put it, bring their own nose-bags with them.

It is to be remembered that when "the First Gentleman" paid his first visit to Brighton and the Duke of Cumberland, his uncle, that place had already grown out of its villagehood. It was then a town of 3,500 inhabitants, including the coachman who drove the stage up to town one day and down the next. But it was a primitive, sea-side town, situated, as Mr.

Bishop says, "facing the sea at the embouchure of a verdurous valley, gently rising to the north-west." The verdurous valley would now be as hard to find as the Fleet River, as Canaletti painted it; and a man might as reasonably expect to circumvent Thorny Island, paddling his own canoe, as to indulge in a bath in the pool which now gives name to the valley, where, in plain truth, there is neither valley nor pool.

The Prince and the Pavilion: therein is all the old and, in a certain sense, romantic history of Brighton. The Prince rather than the King, for Brighton had outgrown the liking of the latter. William the Fourth gave it a certain touch of vulgarity by toddling about the streets, calling at private houses, and inviting old Admirals with the words "D— it! Come and have a bit of dinner with me and the Queen!" In the present reign Royalty has abandoned it altogether, and now it flourishes upon visitors of various degrees, and convalescents who repair thither in order to recover from typhoid, scarlet fever, and other maladies. The sea air helps them to recover, and where the houses are properly drained, wholesomely ventilated, and thoroughly purified after invalids quitted them, healthy persons may venture to take up the same quarters without much peril.

A few extracts from Mr. Bishop's book will show what it is made of. Here is the first paragraph:—

"On Sunday, September 7th, in the Year of Grace, 1783, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came to Brighton for the first time, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. The Prince arrived about midday, and soon after the bells of old St. Nicholas rung out a joyous peal, and the cannon of the Battery (then at the bottom of East Street) volleyed and thundered forth, making known to the inhabitants of the 'pretty fishing village' that the Heir Apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland had honoured it with his august presence. A sad accident somewhat marred the joyous event; owing to some indiscretion in loading, a cannon of the Battery prematurely exploded, and mortally wounded the under-gunner. His body was blown from the Battery to some distance on the beach, and one of his arms was literally shattered to pieces."

What a day of grace for the gunner! and how those worthy persons who shudder at the idea of other worthy persons only looking on a Sunday into the secrets of the deep, as far as they can see them in the Brighton Aquarium,—how ruffled will their propriety be when they read that, despite the gunner being blown to pieces and "the sanctity of the day," "so exuberant was the general joy, not only were the town and Steine illuminated at night, but a grand display of fireworks took place before the Duke of Cumberland's house." On the Monday evening the Prince and his Royal relatives went to the play, where he had commanded 'The Chapter of Accidents' and 'The Agreeable Surprise,'—O'Keefe's farce probably in allusion to the Prince's rather unexpected coming, and Miss Lee's comedy perhaps as a sympathetic compliment to the blown-up gunner.

It was said that the Prince had gone down to Brighton for the restoration of his health—considerably dilapidated—by sea-bathing.—

"This, doubtless, was the chief reason for the visit. There were others, however, equally potent. The Prince had evidently formed a partiality for Brighton; but he was already surrounded by a

host of dissolute companions; had rapidly graduated into a 'fast' young man; and the wild and reckless follies in which he and they were wont to indulge were better 'far from Court removed,' more especially a Court of the morality and decorum of St. James's. Be this as it may, the Prince (with his suite) arrived on Friday, the 23rd of July, between three and four o'clock in the morning! at the house which Weltje had engaged for him of Mr. Thomas Kemp (situated on a spot immediately south of the present Saloon), and which subsequently formed the nucleus of the Royal Pavilion. The town was thronged with distinguished visitors during the Prince's stay, among them the Duc de Chartres (afterwards Philip Egalité), who also accompanied the Prince of Wales to the races, which took place on the 10th of August. The aborigines of the old town must at this time have begun to realize the value of a Prince's coming to reside among them; for the Steine, we are told, on the evening of the races, made a 'grand appearance, a great number of persons of the first rank, both French and English, being present.' Among the 'events' of the second visit to Brighton was the Prince of Wales's ride. At five o'clock in the morning on Monday, the 25th July, the Prince of Wales mounted his horse at Brightelmstone, and rode to and from London that day. His Royal Highness went by way of Cuckfield, and was only ten hours on the road, being 4½ hours going, and 5½ hours returning."

Of the Prince's way of life there is no lack of anecdotes. He and the Pavilion form the staple of the book, which, in its illustrations of the early and less familiarly known years in Brighton, is worth the reading. What a figure he must have made, driving down to Brighton a *tandem* of three horses! He must have looked like a handsome equestrian manager, practically advertising his circus. And, quoth Mr. Bishop:—

"As evidence of the freedom and politeness which the Royal Princes evinced towards the public, it may be mentioned that the Duke of York, at Lewes Races (Aug. 9, 1790), while a boxing match was going on between the heats, 'permitted any who chose to take the benefit of his lofty phaeton to see the fight, and actually accommodated in, upon, and about it, nearly 30 persons, he himself holding the reins and observing the utmost care that the horses did not move forward.'"

The history of the Pavilion, which grew out of a modest house let at 150l. per annum, and sold to the Prince with some adjacent ground on which the fantastic thing slowly grew, would not be complete without the narrative of its dismantling and the sale by auction of its fittings in 1848:—

"The answer to the question, 'By whose orders was all this done?' discloses a little of the beautifully complicated machinery by which Royal Palaces are managed. Three separate powers have jurisdiction, all distinct from, and very jealous, too, of each other, as one anecdotal fact will show. The Lord Chamberlain claims as his domain the interior of a Palace; the Lord Steward claims the gardens, stables, &c.; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests all the land, but nothing which is erected upon it. The duty, however, of keeping the fabric in repair—to mend windows, paint the exterior, &c.—devolves upon Woods and Forests, but they must not step over the threshold to go inside; and a ludicrous incident of this division of authority, or, rather, exercise of it, was apparent during the dismantling of the Brighton Pavilion. A few days before the Palace was cleared out, a man who was hired to repair some broken windows thought that he might get at them in the usual way, viz., by the stairs. To do that he had to enter the interior. But he was a Woods and Forests man, and had no business inside; consequently, he had to get ladders and

other paraphernalia for doing the work, the same as if he had been unable to reach it from the inside. A beautiful instance, this, of State etiquette! This division of power even extended to movables. One portion of the Royal property—such as the wine, plates, glass, &c.—fell under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain; another portion—embracing the most humble but indispensable articles of crockery—belonged to the Lord Steward; and it was nothing short of desecration for the *employés* of one functionary to lay hands upon the property of another. The Lord Chamberlain sent down his men and orders; the Lord Steward sent down his men and orders; and the Woods and Forests sent down their men and orders; and, between all these, not only were the costly and handsome fittings and decorations removed from the Palace, but even its walls were stripped. The organ of the Royal Chapel was, however, presented by Her Majesty to the town, and was brought from London again on the 19th of July, and was placed in the large upper room of the Town Hall, then used as a ball and assembly room, from which it was ultimately removed, and placed in the Music Room of the Palace after the purchase of the property by the town."

Nach den Victoriafaellen des Zambesi. Von Eduard Mohr. 2 vols. (Leipzig, F. Hirt.)

MR. EDUARD MOHR left Bremen for Southampton the day after the banquet given in honour of Koldewey's return from the Arctic regions. In London he completed his outfit, and on the 23rd of November, 1868, attended a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which envoys from the Seyyid of Zanzibar—not the Seyyid himself, as Mr. Mohr supposes—were present. On the 2nd of December, together with his companion, Mr. Hübner, a mining engineer, he embarked on board the Asia, of the Union line; but as the cargo of that ship was badly stowed, and the owners, in spite of the remonstrances of the captain, refused to amend matters, she was obliged to put back twice, and Mr. Mohr, rather than venture in her, sacrificed half his passage money, and trans-shipped himself and effects to the Celt.

On the 2nd of February we find our author at Durban, the port of Natal, busily engaged in the organization of a caravan for a hunting expedition into the interior. On the 8th of March he was able to start with two heavy waggons, thirty-two oxen, five horses, six dogs, and twelve servants. This journey led him through regions already known from the explorations of his predecessors, and virgin soil was never trod by him. After a protracted journey through the Free State and the Trans Vaal Republic, he reached the Tati gold-fields (lat. 21° 15' S., long. 27° 26' E.), whose mining population, at that time, numbered from forty to sixty souls, adventurers from all parts of the world, who worked like slaves for six days, in order that they might yield themselves up to excesses on the seventh. Sir John Swinburne had come hither with a steam-engine for crushing the quartz, which had been dragged up from Durban by thirty-two oxen. Finding the road through the Matebele country closed against him, owing to the death of the celebrated chieftain Moselikatse, Mr. Mohr travelled almost due north, and on the 20th of June, 1869, he reached the magnificent Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River, his Ultima Thule, and then turned his steps homewards. At Potscherfstrom, he again found himself surrounded by some of the comforts of civilized life. His caravan attracted

the attention of the curious, and particularly so four tame ostriches, who had accompanied it for more than 1,500 miles. These birds had been presented to him immediately after they had crept out of their shells, and had become quite tame and confiding. When four weeks old they could run faster than any Kaffir, followed their master like dogs, and attended to his voice or the discharge of his gun. During day they roamed about the neighbourhood of the camp, but at night they regularly returned. At Potscherfstrom, these birds frightened the horses and upset little boys, and when their owner had been fined three times in the course of ten days, in spite of his assertion that "the appearance of tame ostriches in the streets of a town was an ornithological event, which ought to fill the minds of an intellectual and progressive community with joy and admiration," he was obliged to procure board and lodgings for them at a neighbouring farm. By this time the news of Weissenburg and Woerth had reached the centre of South Africa, and produced as much excitement there as it had done in all parts of Europe.

On the road to Natal Mr. Mohr met with numerous caravans going to the newly-discovered diamond fields, and these, together with the war news from Europe, formed the staple conversation throughout the colony. At Maritzburg Mr. Mohr disbanded his little caravan, supplied himself with new attire, and fully entered into the enjoyments of a cultivated community. He tells us that he then verified the proverb, "Wer geniessen will, muss entbehren lernen."

Mr. Mohr's was eminently a hunting expedition, and he furnishes us with most ample details respecting all those matters which are of interest to the sportsman. There is no lack of hunting adventures, capitally told; the natural history of the country traversed is enriched by valuable notes, and the lung sickness of the cattle, and the diseases threatening the life of the horse, are treated as fully as their importance warrants. Sportsmen will be pleased to learn that scarcely any diminution in the number of gnus, bleesboks, and springboks is to be observed, in spite of the serious havoc wrought amongst them every year. The larger animals, however, and particularly the lion and elephant, recede as the settlers advance. John Dun and Mr. Cato are probably the only living sportsmen who killed elephants in the Berea hills, near Durban. At the present time the lion and elephant have altogether disappeared from Natal, and only the leopard lingers behind, in the interior of the country, and works much mischief in the sheep-folds. The lion only rarely extends his excursions to the south of the Vaal; and the region of the Upper Limpopo, the favourite hunting-ground of Gordon Cumming, who likened it to a zoological gardens, where all the animals peculiar to South Africa might be met with, is now comparatively deserted. No elephants are to be found there now; they have not all been killed, but migrated in large herds to the north.

Mr. Mohr's anticipations with respect to the future of Trans Vaal are of the most favourable nature. He describes that country as one most favoured by nature, and considers that a rational system of irrigation, such as is practised in India, and the systematic planting

of forest trees, will render the whole of its surface available for agricultural purposes. Unfortunately, Trans Vaal is without navigable rivers, and, until railroads shall have been constructed to the sea-coast, there are no outlets for its produce, and no inducement to develop its resources.

The interest of these volumes is enhanced by frequent references to old travellers and hunters, whose names are familiar to us from previous reading, and whom Mr. Mohr encountered in the course of his travels. We thus hear something about Vincent Erskine, the explorer of the Limpopo, killed during the Kaffir rebellion of 1873; of Frederick Elton, Karl Mauch, the Honourable Charles Ellis, and Mr. Thomas, the missionary. Mr. Throgmorton, who had explored a large portion of Madagascar, succumbed to fever at Durban, before he was able to publish an account of his travels. Mr. Thomas Baines is frequently referred to in the pages of these volumes. Mr. Mohr says of him:—"Mr. Baines, though verging upon sixty, and in spite of a hard and laborious life, or perhaps because of it, still possesses the elasticity and endurance of a young man. By profession an artist, he has become master in all those arts and contrivances which render life in the wilderness pleasant, and you may always learn something from him." Poor Baines, the companion of Grey, Livingstone, and Chapman, is no longer amongst the living; he died quite recently in South Africa, towards the exploration of which he has done so much. John Hartley, the great hunter, whose name is famous from Potscherfstrom to the Zambesi, and who, since his twenty-sixth year, has killed no less than 1,000 elephants, we are happy to say still enjoys robust health, and, in spite of his seventy-two years, still mounts his horse with the agility of a youth. Though frequently exposed to danger, this mighty Nimrod met with his first accident only in September, 1869, when a wounded rhinoceros tossed him up in the air and broke two of his ribs.

In addition to these hunters and travellers we are introduced to a variety of characters, native and European, who may be looked upon as typical of newly-settled countries, and of the Boer republics in particular. Amongst these a wandering *Æsculapius* is one of the most amusing, and our readers will no doubt be pleased to make his acquaintance.

When Mr. Mohr had almost reached the height separating him from the wide plains of the Trans Vaal, a bad swelling of the knee compelled him to rest for a few days at a roadside inn. He sent to the nearest town for a doctor, but

"Scarcely had the Kaffir lad gone with my letter, when there arrived a wandering doctor of the Dulcamara sort, whom I feel bound to describe. No sooner had this personage dismounted from his horse, when Mr. Smith, the landlord, entered my room, and asked whether I would not consult him. In a position like mine, we grasp at any remedy, even should it be of a doubtful nature, and I, therefore, summoned Dr. Martin to make his appearance. Heavy, measured steps announced the approach of a person of weight; when the door opened there stood before me the great man of medicine. In spite of my depression, I could hardly forbear greeting him with loud laughter. Imagine a fellow, whose appearance and uncultivated manners and speech clearly proved that he must have studied his science at Newcastle, where they carry coal-sacks, or at

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Millwood, where they split wood, but know as much about medicine as a baboon does about spherical trigonometry. Dr. Martin wore a broad-brimmed felt hat, ornamented with a dozen large ostrich feathers, grey, white, and black, a blue sailor's shirt, a leather belt, in which stuck a Colt's revolver, moccasins, and wellingtons reaching up to the knees. 'You are a German,' he began, 'and in me you find a countryman.' His long residence in this country had converted his language into a conglomeration of German, English, and Dutch. He was not any longer able to distinguish these three idioms, and mixed them up in chaotic confusion. He examined my knee, heaved three sighs, snorting like a young hippopotamus, portentously shook his feather-crowned head, and his examination was done. I had become highly suspicious of the fellow, and, therefore, asked what university he had studied at. He at once said St. Petersburg. He had handed there the instruments to the doctors, had laid on the bandages, prepared poultices, &c., and, by careful watching, had acquired a knowledge of all their art, and considered himself equal to the 'shmartest German doctor.' He added, with a considerable amount of confidence, that he could cure my knee in three days, and that all depended upon the amount of the fee I was prepared to pay. 'I am well known in Natal,' he said, 'and amongst the Boers of the Free State and of Trans Vaal, and cure everything that comes in my way.' I think Goethe is right when he says, 'Trust but yourself, and others will trust you too.' I, at all events, entrusted my knee to Dr. Martin's care, and agreed to pay him twelve dollars down. He laid on a poultice of camomile flowers, wrapped it round with flannel, and most impressively recommended me to take every half hour a stiff glass of grog, as hot as possible, kindly undertaking to superintend the conscientious adherence to this prescription. He sympathetically joined me in this internal remedy, taking three doses to my one, and, when I had happily got through the fourth glass, he had already got through his dozen. Soon afterwards I fell asleep, but my doctor continued his libations, and made a hearty dinner in the adjoining room. About eight o'clock a confused noise at my door awoke me. Dr. Martin stumbled into the room, his face scarlet, his eyes staring and glassy, and a surgical knife in his hand. He told me he proposed to perform a small surgical operation, to make a few incisions into my knee. Intent upon that purpose he rolled towards my bed, and I was just about to get my revolver from under the pillow when Smith and Machlassee (his Kaffir servant) came into the room, and thrundled this Æsculapius out of the door, with orders not to enter again. After some noise he lay down to rest, and early next morning he saddled his horse, took up two leather bags containing pills, salves, and medicines for the Boers, and rode across the frontier."

English readers will be pleased to find that Mr. Mohr rightly appreciates our civilizing mission as a great colonial power. The Boers, in his opinion, have no future, and the whole of South Africa, as far as the Zambesi, must ultimately pass under British rule. The decision with respect to Delagoa Bay has been anticipated by him. He admits the legal claims of Portugal, but is of opinion that the moral right is all on the side of England. Portugal holds vast possessions in Africa, but has done next to nothing to develop their resources, or open them to the world. To her the possession of this bay can be of no importance. Not so to England, who has made up her mind to suppress the traffic in human beings at any sacrifice, and thereby renders service to humanity "as befits a great power, who sends the thunder of her cannon from Pole to Pole."

Mr. Mohr's work is both instructive

and entertaining. He is a writer of great force; his descriptions are full of life, and he raises up before our mind a vivid picture of the scenes and incidents he witnessed. As a story-teller he is unrivalled, and his descriptions of scenery and natural phenomena are full of poetry, and prove him to be an ardent lover of nature. Nor is his work devoid of scientific value, for he has carefully determined the position of a large number of places, and by enabling Mr. Hübner, a geologist, to visit South Africa in his company, he has established an additional claim upon the gratitude of the scientific public. The illustrations accompanying his work are everything that could be desired, but the map might have been more ample in details.

We have lately had translations from the German of many works of travels, good, bad, and indifferent, but none is more entitled to that distinction than Mohr's 'Victoria Falls of the Zambesi.'

The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places. Second Series. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill.)

DR. JOYCE gives us in this volume a second series of his most interesting etymological researches into Irish local names. His first volume was published in 1869; but he found, after it was written, that he had only used about half his notes, and that consequently there were abundant materials left for another volume.

Ireland, in fact, is rich beyond all other countries in her significant local names. Every hill and stream has its own name, and, probably, its own legend to account for it; but, without a guide like this work and its predecessor, an immense store of materials, which are often of far wider interest than as simply relating to Ireland, is entirely lost to the general reader or to the non-Celtic scholar:—

"In an early stage of society, the people are in general very close observers of external nature. The sights and sounds by which they are surrounded; the shapes and colours of hills, glens, lakes, and streams; the solemn voices of winds, waves, and waterfalls; the babbling of streams; the singing, chirping, and chattering of birds; the cries of various animals;—all these attract the observation and catch the fancy of a simple and primitive people. The Irish peasantry were, and are still, full of imagination to a degree perhaps beyond those of most other countries. . . . It is certain that an examination of our local name system will show that the people who built it up were highly imaginative, and sensitively alive to the natural phenomena passing around them."

Many Irish names of places at once assume force and beauty when their original meaning is explained. Thus the Irish *caein* (the Welsh *cain*) means "pleasant" or "lovely," and is generally Anglicized to *keen*. Killykeen stands for *coill-chaein*, "pleasant wood"; Keenrath, for "pleasant fort"; but Loughkeen, in Tipperary, which might seem to indicate the presence of a pretty lake, is really a shortened form of Balloughkeen (as it is written by the Four Masters, and still pronounced by the old people), and, therefore, means "the town of the beautiful field." *Glorack* means "loud-voiced," and this we find applied to brooks in such names as Glashagloragh, which is given to several small streams in different parts of Ireland. A similar idea, probably, under-

lies the name of the old river Labara (Irish *labar*, Welsh *llafar*), mentioned in mediæval charters; but Dr. Joyce is wrong in supposing that Silius Italicus mentions the same river as Labarus. Silius (iv. 232) is only speaking of the Gauls killed by Scipio in the river Ticinus, and copying the examples of Homer and Virgil by giving us a line stuffed with invented names to represent an imaginary roll-call. Several bright streamlets get their names from *airgeat*, "silver," as the Arigdeen, or "little silver," in county Cork, and the Glasheenanargid, or "streamlet of silver," in Kerry. It is curious, however, to recollect that the silver stream of the Peneus (Homer's *Πηνειὸν ἀργυροδίνην*) is supposed by K. O. Müller to get its epithet not from the clear brilliancy of its stream, but rather from its "white, muddy waters"; these Irish names may help to throw a doubt on his unpoetical explanation. We give another extract to illustrate the descriptive power of these old names:—

"Among the innumerable inlets round Lettermore island in Connemara there is one at the townland of Bealadangan, which at its opening is exposed to all the violence of the tempests that sweep over that desolate coast. A stormy and inhospitable shore was never more graphically pictured than in the name of that little inlet—*Crompaunvealdnark*; *crompán*, a small sea-inlet; *bél*, mouth; *duaire*, frowning or surly; the little creek of the surly mouth. Among the many streams that flow into Killery Bay from the north or Mayo side, there is one just opposite Leenane, called *Struahn-more-ard* (the large, high streamlet), which tumbles over a rocky precipice into the dark depths below; and any one who understands a little of the Irish language can form a fair idea of the gloomy and dangerous character of this waterfall even without seeing it, for the name is quite enough—*Skirra-go-hiflir*, slipping to hell."

Dr. Joyce, beside these poetical names, runs in successive chapters through those derived from diseases, and cures, offices and trades, strangers, personal and family names, nicknames, boundaries and fences, artificial works, the sun and the atmosphere, the sea, colours; the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the surface of the land, quagmires, and watery places; the cardinal points, and size, shape, and situation; and every chapter abounds with new and interesting information.

Thus, in the very useful chapter on diminutives, which play such a curious part in Irish names of places, we have an account of the diminutive affix *in*, which, when joined with *r*, is often added to form names, as Cloghereen, near Killarney, from *cloch*, a stone:—

"Similar in formation is the well-known name of Skibbereen, in Cork. It is situated at the mouth of the river Ilen, on a little creek much frequented by small vessels, formerly, and still in some places, called *skibs* (Engl. 'skiff'); and *Scibirin*, as the place is called in Irish, means a place frequented by skibs or boats."

The diminutive affix in this local application appears to have lost all its original meaning, and, by a very remarkable change (based, perhaps, on the fact that the diminutive has originally an endearing force, which might easily pass into a distinguishing emphasis), has come to designate a place abounding in some particular object. This extension of meaning seems to be not uncommon. Thus, *dealg* is "a thorn," "a thorny bush"; but its diminutive *dealgan*, "a thorny brake," or "place producing thorns," is found in the names Dalgan

Demesne in Mayo, and Dalgan river in county Galway.

In the chapter on "The Sea," there is a discussion on the word *tonn*, or "wave"; and a curious legend is quoted in reference to its feminine genitive form *tuinne*, which is a singular parallel to the legendary history of the bard Taliessin, and, indeed, to the still older story of Aristæus in Herodotus:—

"According to our fabulous histories and romances, Fintan, one of the three men who came to Ireland with the Lady Casara forty days before the Flood, died just before the beginning of the great catastrophe, and was buried in Fert-Fintain (Fintan's grave), otherwise called Tultuinne [Tul-tinna]. But it seems that he only pretended to die, or that he merely fell into a trance; for, according to another legend, he survived the Deluge, and lived for many generations afterwards. He was transformed from time to time into the shapes of various animals, till at length he became a salmon; and, finally, made his appearance as a man in the reign of Fergus Mac Kerval, King of Ireland, in the sixth century. Most people who undergo transmigration lose all memory of previous states of existence; but it was not so with Fintan, for he remembered clearly every important event that had taken place in Ireland for 2,000 years since the time of the Lady Casara, so that he was considered the greatest sage that ever appeared in the country. Before he died for the last time, he gave a long account of the history of Ireland to St. Finnian of Movilla. The place where he took his long sleep while the Deluge was tumbling over his head is still well known, and the name Tultuinne survives, but slightly altered to Tountinna (change of *t* to *n*). Tountinna is a hill near Derry Castle, rising over Lough Derg, two miles north-east of Killaloe, on the top of which was Fintan's grave; and it is well described by the name Tultuinne,—*tul*, a hill, the hill of the wave, the hill rising over the wave of Lough Derg."

The book will be a delightful companion to the tourist in Ireland, and will often help him to strike a spark of real poetry out of many an unpromising name of rock or ruin; but it will also make him wary of indulging in rash etymologies of his own. The reader of the first series will remember the chapter there on false etymologies, and he will find many a curious mistake noted in the present work. One of the most singular is that by which the picturesque little graveyard and ruin near the village of Tallaght, in Dublin, has acquired the name Kill St. Ann, or St. Ann's Church, when the original name was Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain, or the Church of Bishop Sanctan,—Sanctan being a diminutive of the Latin root *sanct* adopted into Irish.

Annals of the Militia, comprising the Records of the South Devon Regiment. Prefaced by an Historical Account of Militia Organization. (Plymouth, Brendon & Son.)

THIS book is a combination of military archaeology and regimental records, and, consequently, somewhat dry. It is, however, a contribution, not without value, to the history of the oldest portion of our land forces. Here and there, too, are to be found passages which throw light on the military organization and life of the past. Our readers will be surprised to learn that although the term militia "was in use in Queen Elizabeth's time, it seems to have been regarded as a novel expression as late as 1641, when the word first occurs in the Commons' journals. . . 'I do heartily wish,' said Whitlock, addressing the Commons, 'that this great word, this new

word, the militia, this harsh word, might never have come within these walls.'" Under other names, however, the militia was a very ancient body. The early Anglo-Saxons had their Fyrd, or general array of the population. King Alfred, who is supposed to have first instituted this force, merely introduced improvements into it. The term Fyrd continued in use as late as the reign of Henry the First, and it was in the midst of the London militia, which were under his personal command, that Harold fell at Hastings. "Train bands" was the phrase afterwards substituted for militia, and the term was in use as applied to the London militia till the middle of the last century. Our readers will remember that John Gilpin was a "Train-band Captain." Elizabeth did much to improve the organization and training of the militia, and chiefly relied upon it for the repulse of the threatened Spanish invasion. During the civil war the militia or train-bands were generally on the side of the Parliament, and the London regiments played an important part in the struggle. The King's troops, on the contrary, were chiefly raised by commissions of array. In those days the militia consisted of both horse and foot. At the Restoration some important acts were passed, placing the militia under the control of the King, and fixing the basis on which it rested until 1857. During Monmouth's rebellion, the militia, from their Protestant proclivities, were not much to be relied upon, still a Somersetshire and a Devonshire regiment rendered good service under Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough. During the reigns of William and Mary the militia were assembled occasionally to resist threatened invasions. In 1712, the English militia were estimated at 7,450 horse and 84,391 foot. During the rebellion of 1715, a few regiments in the north were embodied, but were inefficient and of little use. In 1745, a portion of the militia was embodied. From 1715, however, till 1757, they were only twice called out for training, and seem to have sunk into great disrepute. In 1757, Mr. Pitt carried the Bill which regulated the militia till 1803. The chief features of this Act, and various Acts of Amendment which followed, were as follows: the ballot was introduced, but was only to be used in case a sufficient number of volunteers did not come forward to complete the quota of the county; the Crown was given a twenty-one days' veto previously to officers being commissioned; the Crown was to appoint the adjutants and sergeants; a property qualification was exacted from the officers, except in the case of promotion for meritorious conduct; every fourth year one third of the officers, the adjutants excepted, were to be discharged, and replaced by others; the men were to be Protestants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and, if substitutes or volunteers, to be 5 ft. 4 in. in height; the engagement was to be for three years, and the training for twenty-eight days annually; a balloted man might, by paying 10*l*. for a substitute, avoid service; the Mutiny Act and Articles of War were applicable to the militia during training or embodiment; billeting of militia was allowed for the first time; the Crown was authorized to call out the militia in case of actual invasion, imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, and to send it to service in any part of Eng-

land. In some parts of the country these enactments met with great opposition, but in the course of a year or two this ceased. It is worth noticing that the system of fines for drunkenness is not new, having been imposed on the reorganization of the militia for that offence as well as disobedience. In the drill recommended for militia were numerous and curious words of command. In the Manual there were twenty-one and in the Firing Exercise ten words of command. In "Prime and load" there were no fewer than twenty-one motions. The formation was in three ranks. Each county, however, had its own drill-book. The officers carried a fusée or fusil as late as 1793. In December, 1792, began that embodiment which continued with most regiments, with the exception of some months in 1803 and 1815, until 1816. Half-pay was granted to subalterns when disembodied by an Act of 1795, and in the same year an Act was passed for the purpose of establishing artillery militia. In 1798 supplementary, and in 1809 local, militia were established, the latter numbering in 1811 no fewer than 213,609 privates. At one time the various militia forces and volunteers amounted to nearly 500,000 men. From 1816 till the Crimean war no regiments were embodied. Indeed, the militia force was much neglected, and only called out for training after long intervals. Not a single training took place between 1831 and 1852. The author, in some concluding remarks on the militia system in general, gives utterance to the following sentiments, the truth of which will be apparent to all who have studied the subject:—

"Although the period of recruit drill has been recently enlarged, it is still too short to establish the principles of drill in a man's mind, and no attempt is made to make him an efficient rifleman. Let us hope that when the brigade-depôts are in working order the militia recruit will, as soon as he is enlisted, receive a thorough course of military instruction, and be turned out a fair shot before he is dismissed drill. The annual training will then suffice to keep him a thorough efficient soldier for all practical purposes. If such a course were carried out judiciously, so as to make military service attractive, there would soon be a competition as to who should be permitted to enlist in the line battalions of the brigade; while a certificate of good conduct would be of use to those who return into civil life as militiamen. There is another serious defect. We have a large number of militia on paper; but can we put our hand on them when wanted in haste for permanent embodiment? Experience shows that we cannot. To remedy this the old system of registration of the names and abodes of militiamen by the constable should commend itself to the attention of our legislators. The payment of the bounty at stated periods, on application to the nearest police-sergeant or postmaster, who should have a roll of the names and addresses of the militiamen in his district, would obviate all risk of any large percentage of absentees."

The South Devon Regiment was one of the first corps enrolled under the Act of 1757, and the greater part of the men required were obtained. We may notice that the field officers consisted of a colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and a major. In 1760, the corps being then embodied, a regimental order desires officers to prevent men from mounting guard for each other two days running. The cash laid out for "the Colonel's feast," probably an entertainment to the officers, shows that the habits of Devonshire were some-

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what frugal, and provisions cheap. There were only twenty-four commissioned and warrant officers in the regiment, yet, besides Madeira and rum, nine bottles of port and two bottles of Lisbon were consumed. The nine bottles of port cost 9s. 9d.; so probably the 5s. paid for Madeira and the 6s. for rum represented four bottles of the former and five of the latter. If this assumption be correct, and all twenty-four officers were present, the average for each was two-thirds of a bottle of wine, and one-fifth of a bottle of rum. The chickens provided were charged at the rate of fourpence each, and the fish for the party sixpence, the whole cost of the entertainment being 2l. 3s. 4d. During the rebellion in Ireland, the regiment served in that country, and behaved extremely well. A detachment, in 1799, was employed in escorting 600 rebels, 400 of whom were transported to the West Indies, and the remainder to Minorca. So pleased were the citizens of Waterford with the good conduct of the South Devons, that they obtained permission for them to wear a silver medal struck for the occasion. This is one of the first, if not the very first, instance of a medal being worn by all ranks. In 1810 soldiers were in excessive demand. Our author says, "The pressure for men during this year was very great. The *Annual Register* says that 60l. was paid at Plymouth for a substitute for the militia, and that one man went on condition of receiving 1s. per diem during the war; and another sold himself for 7s. 3d. per lb." In 1846, attention was directed to the inefficient state of the militia, and various orders were issued on the subject. Among others, one required officers who held commissions in both militia and yeomanry to elect which they would retain. This regulation, however, does not seem to have been enforced, for, till three years ago, the double commission above still survived. In 1852, the militia was raised on the voluntary system and emolument training. It is worthy of remark that, in the list of officers of the South Devon, in that year one was described as surgeon's mate, a title which had long become quite obsolete in the regular army. To show the extent to which absence from training has at times prevailed among the militia, we may mention that, when the South Devon was embodied in 1854, out of 914 men 259 were absent with or without leave. During the Crimean war, the regiment supplied no fewer than 311 volunteers to the line, which must be considered a more than respectable contingent. From that date down to the present time the records of the regiment contain no matter of interest.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Healey: a Romance. By Jessie Fothergill. 3 vols. (H. S. King & Co.)

Emma Cheyne. By Ellis Brandt. (Chapman & Hall.)

What Will the World Say? By Charles Gibbon. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

It is a common complaint with authors that the critics do not take the trouble to read their books. In the case of novels, it would in general be hard to imagine a poorer grievance. As a rule, the first few chapters are immeasurably superior to the rest of the book, and it would be well for the writers if re-

viewers would always begin at the beginning and read very little. But unfortunately one does occasionally take a sly look at the end of the third volume, and sometimes even, struggling with the various evil passions which a tedious book arouses, read on conscientiously through the whole mass. 'Healey' is a book about which we confess that we are unwilling to say what we feel to be the truth. Leaving out the "proem," it begins well. There is a freshness about the situation. A brother living alone with his sister on the outskirts of a Lancashire village is managing, with her help, his own cotton-mill and coal-mines. They are independent, energetic, a little sceptical in religious matters, and very much inclined to have their own way. They have just the qualities which are characteristic of successful north-country manufacturers, and have probably been sketched, in outline at least, from life. There is another sign that our author began to write her story on the sound principle of trusting to observation rather than to wild fancy. She writes Lancashire dialect excellently, without attempting to twist the spelling of every simple word so as to imitate the pronunciation, but contriving very happily to give the proper effect intelligibly. The plot of the book is not complicated; it is well constructed and clearly worked out, though not very striking, and in its details, perhaps, not altogether natural. The revenge of a dismissed overlooker, and the counter-revenge of the master, which make the backbone of the story, are not very interesting; but the heroine's admiration of her brother serves well to attach to it the incidents of her life and the working-out of her character. A great fault in the book is that the author, as it were, shows her hand too soon, and has no important unforeseen event for the third volume. It seems to us that the author's interest has failed just as the reader's does, and consequently the characters lose sharpness along with the failing interest of the story. The second volume we found inferior to the first, and the third absolutely tedious. It is needless to say, in speaking of a woman's book, that the women are better than the men. Katherine Healey, unfortunately, from being original and clearly and vigorously described at first, declines to a very commonplace kind of heroine at the end. We do not say that the change from the proud-spirited and somewhat cynical person in the first volume to the subdued and affectionate one in the third is unnatural; but, in our judgment, the change is too sudden; and the decline from vividness to haziness is a failure in art. Mrs. Kay, a crisp old lady, with sound Evangelical views and good sense, has the elements of an excellent character, and we are sorry that more was not made out of her.

'Emma Cheyne' is the work of a cultivated person, who chooses the form of a novel to deliver himself of several opinions upon art, economy, and religion, which in no respect differ from the current opinions of the day. It is by no means destitute of observation, or of a certain degree of humour of a chastened sort. The author is at his best in remarking upon Ruskin and Millais, and at his worst when he gets a little coarse, as some cultivated persons do, in describing theologians whose views differ from his own. But there is a good deal of excellent feeling in the view which he takes of the duties of artists in

adhering resolutely to a high ideal, and a higher purpose in the picture which he gives of the religious though too sensitive Cheyne, and the difficulties in which he finds himself among irreligious controversialists of his parish.

Mr. Gibbon's new novel is rather of a different type from the earlier stories of Scotch peasant life with which he introduced himself to the public. But the author of 'Robin Gray' retains the qualities which were indicated in his former works. The plot of the present tale is more complicated and less probable than of old, but the domestic troubles of the Airbridge millionaire afford as good a field as ever for cleverly drawn varieties of national character. Robert Marjoribanks, in spite of his stolid faith in the omnipotence of money, the vulgarity of some of his aspirations, the self-consciousness and susceptibility to the poorest kind of public opinion which are weak spots in the hardness which encrusts his nature, is by no means a merely sordid and contemptible character. There is a courage and power about him which makes him a more telling type of the faults of his class than he would have been had Mr. Gibbon been content, like many authors, to sketch a mere caricature. The poor man is terribly perplexed, like many self-made men, by the vagaries of the second generation which his success has rendered different from his own. His daughter Bess and his niece Coila, differing in all else, are alike in their resistance to his efforts to barter them in marriage. Both of them cherish a secret attachment to one Austin Murray, a young gentleman who has as little to recommend him above his fellows as the leading young gentleman of a novel generally has, and who, to our thinking, is the least interesting figure in the story. The arrival of one Major Kilgour, an adventurous and enterprising soldier of fortune, who has risen from the ranks, and is at present engaged in the secret service of Don Carlos, coincides opportunely with the return to these young ladies, after some years' absence, of the lover of their boyhood. Here is an opportunity for plotting and playing off one hero against the other, of which Bess, a petulant and somewhat unscrupulous coquette, fully avails herself. In the course of her operations, she discovers her secret to her cousin, who magnanimously resolves to sacrifice her happiness to her sense of gratitude to her benefactor's daughter. In the mean time, the Major falls genuinely in love with Bess, and, when she finds she is thwarted by the indifference of Austin, and her father fails in a rich marriage he projects for her, in a moment of pique she elopes with the soldier. Then comes the narrative of their poverty and struggles, and our author, by very natural degrees, converts the tolerance with which she first regards her husband to duty and affection. The dramatic interest of the story is confined to these two actors, the other couple, in spite of Coila's gentle patience, being a trifle insipid. But incidentally we are introduced to many characters worth knowing. Killiwar is an amusing and worthy Highlander; Miss Janet's oddities are pathetically humorous; Macbeth or Cockleerie, the gate-keeper, is a fine specimen of the reckless Scotchman (not an impossible character, be it known to southern readers), though we doubt his ever having been so much

of a man as his son, even if he had not married the "plaiden merchant's daughter." In the description of the races and the accident at the coal-pit we recognize the author's old facility and truthfulness of description.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE second volume of the important collection of Treaties edited by Prof. Martens for the Russian Foreign Office—*Recueil des Traité et Conventions conclus par la Russie avec les Puissances Étrangères* (St. Pétersbourg, A. Devrient),—contains the texts, in French and in Russian, of those concluded between Russia and Austria from 1772 to 1808. Some of these documents, or, at least, certain of their secret articles, are supposed by the editor to be now printed for the first time, and most of them have never before been translated into Russian. In the present volume great attention has been paid to the historical introductions by which all the acts are accompanied, and in which a large amount of valuable information is conveyed. Both the texts and the commentaries serve to convey a true idea of the relations which existed between Russia and Austria during the second half of the last century and the early years of the present. The diplomatic ability of Catherine the Second is clearly shown in all the negotiations relative to the partitions of Poland, and the breadth of her views in respect to trade in those which resulted in the first treaty of commerce with Austria. The prelude to the celebrated treaty of 1781, relative to a defensive alliance between Russia and Austria, are all the more important, inasmuch as they have been published "for the first time, perhaps, with all the details necessary to explain the motives which led to that alliance being concluded, under the form of autograph letters, exchanged between Catherine the Second and Joseph the Second." And equally remarkable are "the elevated principles enunciated by the Emperor Alexander the First on his accession to the throne, and destined to define his policy with respect to Austria and the other European powers." Of special interest to ourselves among the Acts contained in the present volume are, No. 47, the "Declaration concerning a triple alliance between Russia, Austria, and Great Britain," of Sept. 17/28, 1795, and No. 56, the "Declaration (July 28, 1805) of the accession of Austria to the treaty of alliance concluded on the 30th of March, 1805, between Russia and England."

WE have on our table Turner's *First Reading-Book*, Part II. (Simpkin),—*The Fifth English Reading-Book*, by T. Turner (Simpkin),—*A Few Words of Advice on Travelling and its Requirements*, by H. M. L. S. (Cook),—*All the World Over*, Vol. I., edited by E. Hodder (Cook),—*Medical Politics*, by J. Ashe, M.D. (Longmans),—*The Life of O'Connell*, by Rev. J. O'Rourke (Dublin, Duffy),—*A Supplement to the Dictionary of General Biography*, edited by W. L. R. Cates (Longmans),—*Game Preservers and Bird Preservers*, by G. F. Morant (Longmans),—*The Agricultural Lock-Out of 1874*, by F. Clifford (Blackwood),—*Old Gems in a New Setting*, by E. Whitfield (Whitfield),—*Illustrated Homes*, by E. C. Gardner (Trübner),—*Vernon Galbray; or, the Empiric* (Whitfield),—and *Exotics*, by J. F. C. and L. C. (Trübner). Among New Editions we have *The Successful Treatment of Internal Aneurism*, by J. Tufnell (Churchill),—*Health in the Nursery*, by E. Holland, M.D. (Lewis),—*A Manual of Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts*, by J. Napier (Griffin),—*The Second Death and the Restitution of all Things*, by A. Jukes (Longmans),—*Catalogue de Livres Anciens et Modernes* (Paris, Bachelin-Deflorenne),—*Die alte Geographie Arabiens*, by A. Sprenger (Trübner),—*Mandäische Grammatik*, by T. Noldeke (Halle, Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses),—*Grundzüge*, by J. Ley (Halle, Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses),—and *Handbuch des Handelsrechts*, by Dr. L. Goldschmidt (Erlangen, Ente). Also the following Pamphlets: *Speeches Delivered at Cambridge*, by W. Selwyn,

D.D. (Macmillan),—*Protection of Life and Property from Lightning*, by W. M'Gregor (Bedford, Robinson),—*The Effects of Observation of India on Modern Thought*, by Sir H. S. Maine (Murray),—*Baldness, its Cause and Cure*, by M. Carlin (Simpkin),—*The Battle of Pluck* (Humphrey),—*Ceremonial and Christian Religion* (Macintosh),—*A Friendly Suggestion in Respect to Absolution* (Longmans),—and *Beiträge zur Literaturgeschichte der S'ä und der Sunnitischen Polemik*, by Dr. J. Goldziher (Wien, Gerold).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology**
Dickson's (A.) All About Jesus, cr. 8vo. 1/6 awd.
Gladstone's (Right Hon. W. E.) Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs, 12mo. 1/4 cl.
Moody's (D. L.) Stand Up for Jesus, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Mullholland's (R.) Prince and Saviour, 16mo. 1/ cl. awd. gilt.
Preston's (Rev. W.) Romanism Weighed in the Balance of Scripture, &c., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
- Law**
Bunyon's (C. J.) Law of Fire Insurance, 2nd edit. 8vo. 16/ cl.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
White's (Capt. T. F.) Archaeological Sketches in Scotland, 42/ History.
Matheson's (D.) Life and Labours, by Rev. J. Macpherson, cheap edition, 12mo. 1/6 awd.
Paul's (J. B.) History of the Royal Company of Archers, 42/ Geography.
All the World Over, edit. by E. Hodder, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Kelly's County Topographies: Dorsetshire, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.; Hampshire, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.; Wiltshire, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
- Philology**
Analytical Series of Greek and Latin Classics, Euripides' Hecuba, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Cowell's (E. B.) Short Introduction to the Ordinary Prakrit of the Sanskrit Dramas, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. awd.
Klose's (Dr. H.) Student's Guide to Composition, &c., English and German, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 bds.; Key, 3/6 bds.
Sophocles' Ajax, Critically Revised by F. H. M. Blaydes, 6/ Science.
Bentley's (Prof.) Botany, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Donkin (A. S.) On the Relation between Diabetes and Food, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Henry's (J.) Psychological and Therapeutic Tables, 16mo. 2/ cl.
Martin's (J.) Elements of Euclid, Book 1, cr. 8vo. 1/ cl.; Books 1 and 2, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Tait's (P. G.) Elementary Treatise on Quaternions, 2nd edit. 14/ Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Pt. 1, 9/ General Literature.
Bonziue's (E. U.) History of Christianity, translated by J. R. Beard, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 7/ cl.
Chatterton's (Lady) Lost Bride, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Child's Own Book, 15th edit. roy. 16mo. 6/ cl.
Clifford's (F.) Agricultural Lock-Out of 1874, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Coutts's (G.) Education of Boys for Business, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Few Words of Advice on Travelling, &c., by H. M. L. S., 1/ Gladstone's (Wm. G.) Stick to the Ruff, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Hamlet, or Shakespeare's Philosophy of History, by Mercade, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Jones's (C. A.) Found after Many Days, 18mo. 1/ cl.
M'All's (S.) Delivery, or Lecture-Room Hints, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Moody's (D. L.) Addresses (Author's Edit.), cr. 8vo. 1/ awd.
Muddock's (J. E.) A Wingless Angel, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
New Reformation, by Theodorus, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Nutt's (J. A.) Allie Howard, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Our Teacher's Stories, Vol. 1, 16mo. 2/ cl.
Plutch and Heaton's Happy Child Life, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Pollock's (J. S. and T. B.) Gospel Words, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Prentiss's (E.) Christians in Council, cr. 8vo. 1/ awd.
Smith's (H. H. A.) Foundation Stones, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Squire Arden and Lost Bride, 12mo. 2/ each, bds. (Select Library of Fiction).
Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, adapted for the Young by Mrs. Crowe, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Thomas's (A.) A Narrow Escape, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Vincent's (W. T.) Warlike Woolwich, cr. 8vo. 1/ awd.
Wilson's (A.) The Abode of Snow, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Yates's (E.) Two by Tricks, 12mo. 2/ bds. (Railway Library).

SONG OF A FELLOW-WORKER.

I FOUND a fellow-worker when I deemed I toiled alone:
My toil was fashioning thought and sound, and his was
hewing stone;
I worked in the palace of my brain, he in the common
street,
And it seemed his toil was great and hard, while mine
was great and sweet.
I said, O fellow-worker, yea, for I am a worker too,
The heart nigh fails me many a day, but how is it
with you?
For while I toil great tears of joy will sometimes fill
my eyes,
And when I form my perfect work it lives and never
dies.
I carve the marble of pure thought until the thought
takes form,
Until it gleams before my soul and makes the world
grow warm;
Until there comes the glorious voice and words that
seem divine,
And the music reaches all men's hearts and draws
them into mine.

And yet for days it seems my heart shall blossom
never more,
And the burden of my loneliness lies on me very sore:
Therefore, O hewer of the stones that pave base
human ways,
How canst thou bear the years till death, made of
such thankless days?

Then he replied: Ere sunrise, when the pale lips of
the day
Sent forth an earnest thrill of breath at warmth of the
first ray,
A great thought rose within me, how, while men
asleep had lain,
The thousand labours of the world had grown up once
again.

The sun grew on the world, and on my soul the
thought grew too—
A great appalling sun, to light my soul the long day
through.

I felt the world's whole burden for a moment, then
began
With man's gigantic strength to do the labour of one
man.

I went forth hastily, and lo! I met a hundred men,
The worker with the chisel and the worker with the
pen,—
The restless toilers after good, who sow and never reap,
And one who maketh music for their souls that may
not sleep.

Each passed me with a dauntless look, and my un-
daunted eyes
Were almost softened as they passed with tears that
strove to rise

At sight of all those labours, and because that every
one,
Ay, the greatest, would be greater if my little were
undone.

They passed me, having faith in me, and in our several
ways,
Together we began to-day as on the other days:
I felt their mighty hands at work, and, as the day
wore through,
Perhaps they felt that even I was helping somewhat
too:

Perhaps they felt, as with those hands they lifted
mightily
The burden once more laid upon the world so heavily,
That while they nobly held it as each man can do and
bear,
It did not wholly fall my side as though no man were
there.

And so we toil together many a day from morn till
night,
I in the lower depths of life, they on the lovely height;
For though the common stones are mine, and they
have lofty cares,
Their work begins where this leaves off, and mine is
part of theirs.

And 'tis not wholly mine or theirs I think of through
the day,
But the great eternal thing we make together, I and
they;
Far in the sunset I behold a city that Man owns,
Made fair with all their nobler toil, built of my
common stones.

Then noonward, as the task grows light with all the
labour done,
The single thought of all the day becomes a joyous one;
For, rising in my heart at last where it has lain so
long,
It thrills up seeking for a voice, and grows almost a
song.

But when the evening comes, indeed, the words have
taken wing,
The thought sings in me still, but I am all too tired to
sing;
Therefore, O you my friend, who serve the world with
minstrelsy,
Among our fellow-workers' songs make that one song
for me.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

THEOLOGY IN GERMANY.

Schlangenbad, August 5, 1875.

SINCE the year 1862 the gross number of theo-
logical students in the German Universities has
steadily decreased. During the summer semester

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of that year the whole amounted to 1,180 in the older Prussian provinces; in the winter of 1875 they had decreased to 580. The same falling off is apparent throughout the other German States. The theological faculty of Leipzig has now the greatest number of matriculated students, viz., 385; Tübingen, 242; Halle, 204; Erlangen, 136; Berlin, 134; Göttingen, 87; Jena, 74; Strasbourg, 58; Bonn, 56; Kiel, 56; Königsberg, 55; Marburg, 45; Breslau, 37; Rostock, 31; Greifswald, 24; Heidelberg, 9; Giessen, 8. The decrease is, doubtless, attributable to various causes, one of which is patent, viz., the poor salaries of pastors compared with the incomes derivable from other professions or from commerce. It may also be remarked that the eminence of the professors in the Universities generally has equally declined. Where Gesenius and Hupfeld flourished, Schlottmann lectures in their place. Semisch is in the chair of Neander. Lücke and Gieseler at Göttingen have no equal successors. The places of Ewald and Hitzig cannot be adequately filled; nor can that of Tischendorf at Leipzig. No man of like ability and piety to Rothe can be found to occupy his position in Heidelberg. The present dearth of great masters in Biblical literature is a fact to be noted and deplored. The University of Halle, which has always taken the lead in theology, has not now half of the 750 theological students which it had in the days of Gesenius. It is a remarkable fact that the illustrious Hebraist had once a class of 500, even when lecturing on the book of Isaiah, after he had published his commentary upon it.

In *Dogmatik* there are still the veteran Dorner and the able Ritschl. Tholuck is exhausted, and has written nothing of permanent value except his works on the Sermon on the Mount and the Epistle to the Romans. Probably we may expect much from Pfleiderer in the New Testament department, if he adheres to it. What he has already written augurs well for the future.

As to the Old Testament, Delitzsch now occupies a prominent place, and were he to confine himself to mere Hebrew philology he could do much; but his interpretations lack judgment, and are one-sided. When he ventures into the New Testament, its criticism and exegesis, he betrays his weakness.

A great deal may be expected from De La Garde in his contemplated edition of the Septuagint. His accuracy in collating MSS. and editing texts is unusual. If he be spared to publish the work on which he is now engaged it will be a great boon to scholars. But it must still be admitted that the greatest men in theological literature have departed, after leaving an indelible mark of their mind upon one or more parts of it—Ewald, Hupfeld, and Hitzig on the Old Testament; De Wette, Strauss, and Baur upon the New. Had Zeller not abandoned the study of the New Testament for philosophy, his work on the Acts of the Apostles shows what he could have achieved. I fear, however, that scholars are not now encouraged in Germany as they were in former years, the military and polemic spirit having drawn away attention from their just claims. They are inadequately remunerated.

S. D.

INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Simla, July 5, 1875.

PERHAPS some of your readers may be interested to learn that I have lately discovered a new inscription of Asoka, and in the very last place in India where I should have thought of looking for one—namely, on the Allahabad pillar. It is, of course, a very short record of four lines, of which only the first line remains uninjured by the rude scribbles of native pilgrims. Fortunately this line contains one of the important parts of the inscription. The words are—

Devānampriye annapayati Kosambiya mahāmata.

"Devānampriya commands the Ruler of Kosambi."

The inscription begins under the eighth line of the Gupta Inscription, and finishes just above the Queen's edict of five lines, which has been trans-

lated by Prinsep. I presume that this Kosambi Edict, as I propose to name it, was either altogether wanting, or very imperfectly represented, in the impressions which he received from Col. Smith. But in the earlier copy furnished by Lieut. Burt, which Prinsep himself prepared for publication (see *Bengal Asiatic Soc. Journal*, Vol. III. Plate IV.), the following portion of the first line of the new inscription is thus given:—

napayata Kosambiya maha

—a few letters only both at beginning and end being wanting. It seems clear that Prinsep could not have referred to this plate when he was making his translation of the Pillar Inscriptions, otherwise the name of Kosambi, one of the most famous cities in ancient India, would have riveted his attention at once.

In my former letter (see *Athenæum*, May 15), I mentioned that the new Rock Edicts from Jaugada (pronounced Jaugoda), in Ganjam, gave the name of *Samāpā* where the Dhauli version gave the name of *Tosali*. But there is another geographical name in the Jaugada text which is now wanting in the Dhauli text, but which, from the number of syllables noted by Prinsep as lost, was almost certainly the same as that of the Ganjam text. The words are *Khepingalasi pavatasi*, in "the Khepingala hills." They are inserted in the very opening of the first edict after the words *iyam dhammalipi*. The Khepingala hills would thus appear to have been the old name for the mountainous part of Orissa.

Another geographical name which is found in two of Asoka's Barabar cave inscriptions is that of the "Khalata or Khalanti hills." In one we have the form of *Khalitaki* (or *Khalantika*) *paratasi*, and in the other of *Khalati* (or *Khalanti*) *paratasi*. In both of these instances the name refers undoubtedly to the Barabar hills. But it seems to me almost certain that the same name must have been applied to the whole mass of hills lying between Gaya and Bihar, as the famous garden which was presented by Raja Bimbisāra to Buddha is called *Kie lan-to* by the Chinese pilgrims. It is true that both Burnouf and Julien render this by the Sanskrit *Karanda*; but as the Tibetan version of the Lalita Vistara, which was made direct from the Sanskrit, gives the name as *Kalantaka* (*Asiat. Res.* xx. 294), it would seem that this must be the true form of the name. The famous garden was called *Kalanta-venu-vana*, or the "Bamboo-grove of Kalanta."

Now both *Khalati* and *Khalanti* at once recall the *Kalanti* and *Kalantii* of Herodotus, an Indian nation, who had the peculiar custom of eating their parents. Perhaps they may be the *Kondali* of Ptolemy. Beyond the *Kalantii* to the east were the *Paddi*, whose name may be referred to the *Paddi* River, which is the only name now in use for the lower Ganges.

One notice of the *Kalantii* by Herodotus has puzzled the commentators. In speaking of the Æthiopians he says that they ate the same kind of grain (*σπερματι*) as the *Kalantii*. Various emendations have been proposed, such as *σπυρτι*, &c., but I think that *σπυρτι* would be better, as the kind of flesh eaten by the *Kalantii* had already been mentioned.

A. CUNNINGHAM, Major-General.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BROWNING's new poem will be out in October. It treats of the effect produced on the mind by sudden loss of fortune.

THE 'Member for Paris' and the 'Boudoir Cabal,' lately praised by us, are said to be from the pen of Mr. Grenville Murray, who has also been, we believe, writing some of the best things in the *World*.

A NEW book by Mr. W. W. Storey will appear in the autumn—'Nero: an Historical Play.'

'GLEANINGS AND REMINISCENCES' is the title of a new book, which is now in the press,

written by Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, who was for more than twenty years senior magistrate of the head office of police in Dublin. The work will contain about thirty chapters, arranged, as nearly as possible, in chronological order in accordance with the occurrences narrated in them. Mr. Porter, in his official capacity, had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with a variety of incidents of a personal and anecdotal character, the most salient of which will be embodied in his pages. The book will be published about the end of October, by Messrs. Hodges, Foster & Co., Dublin.

A NEW edition, revised and enlarged, is in the press, and will shortly be ready, of 'The History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times,' by Isaac Taylor. The book has, we believe, for some time been out of print and scarce. Mr. Howell, of Liverpool, will publish this new edition.

A NEW book, to be entitled 'Leverana,' will be published in November by Mr. W. B. Kelly, of Dublin. It will comprise reminiscences and anecdotes of the late Mr. Charles Lever, and of some of the characters he introduces in his works.

WE regret having to record the death, in his seventieth year, of Mr. Henry Bickers, senior, the well-known bookseller of Leicester Square.

MR. W. FRASER RAE is engaged upon a work to be entitled 'George Washington: the American Opposition to George the Third,' which will contain the results of research among official and other documents which have not been examined by any writer on the Revolutionary War, and which is designed to form a complement to his 'Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox: the Opposition under George the Third.'

A NOVEL, the scene of which is laid in Antediluvian ages, has just been completed by Élie Berthet, 'Les Parisiens à l'Age de Pierre,' and is to be the first of a series of such romances.

EARLY in the autumn will be published a new novel by Gregor Samarow, whose 'For Crown and Sceptre' created so much sensation. This new work, 'Kreuz und Schwert,' deals with the great catastrophe of 1870, and ends with the disaster of Sedan.

THE Rev. J. W. Ebsworth has finished his second volume of 'Merry Drollery Compleat.' This volume comprises the years 1661, 1670, 1691, and will be ready for publication in a few days. The frontispiece will consist of an engraving of a representation at the Red Bull Theatre shortly before the Restoration, when the inhibition of all play-actors was beginning to be relaxed. The third and concluding volume is already far advanced, and will contain two other copper-plate reproductions of old engravings.

ALTHOUGH it would undoubtedly detract from the value and grace of the presents which the Prince of Wales will confer upon the leading natives of India and Ceylon if we were to numerate and specify them, yet it can prove of no harm if we mention that we understand that valuable books relating to the East will form a conspicuous part of those presents. We are gratified to learn that whilst rajahs and native noblemen will receive costly and handsome mementoes of the Prince's visit, poor Oriental scholars of celebrity will not be

forgotten. Our native subjects will thus perceive that it is our wish to patronize letters as much as rank. A large number of the most recent Oriental works, by such well-known writers as Max Müller, Monier Williams, &c., have, we understand, already been purchased, and only await the Prince's autograph to be ready for presentation.

THE Educational Department of the Government of Madras has at length determined to issue a completely revised edition of the English readers used as progressive Government textbooks in that Presidency. Each of the textbooks—there are some half-dozen of them—has been placed in the hands of competent scholars for revision; and a large sum of money is being expended so as to make the works as complete as possible. The revisors receive between 150*l.* to 200*l.* per book for their personal labour; and, after revision, editions of twenty and thirty thousand copies will at once be struck off at Government expense.

SCIENCE

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS. (Second Notice.)

Paris, August 11, 1875.

THE lists of maps and other articles exhibited fill a portly volume of some 500 pages, and our readers will, therefore, understand that we shall be able to notice only the more important and interesting amongst them. We shall take the different countries in the order in which they figure in the Catalogue, and consequently enter the Russian Department first. That empire is represented by no less than eighty-three exhibitors, most of whom are Government departments or official personages; and the articles exhibited afford a complete view of what has been doing in geographical matters in that empire up to the present time. Many of the maps are in manuscript, and may not see the light again for years. Most interesting amongst these are field-sketches made during the Khivan campaign, and a carefully-compiled map of the whole of Northern Asia, upon which the most recent Russian explorations have been inserted. We understand that this map will be entrusted to Dr. Kiepert, with a view to his preparing a German edition of it. There is a series of statistical maps which throw much light upon the resources of the empire. Rittich's ethnographical maps are exceedingly interesting. They deserve a careful study, and show graphically how the many minor nationalities inhabiting European Russia are being gradually absorbed by the all-pervading Russian. The area allotted to the Poles is of surprisingly small extent. There is a most striking map of the Caucasus, produced from a model, and one of the most favourable specimens of that class of works. The large Government surveys are exhibited, as a matter of course, and they prove that the Russian Government is fully participating in the progress made in other countries. Amongst private exhibitors, Col. Iljin certainly occupies the first rank, and his maps of Russia and Central Asia are of undoubted value. His general atlases, however, are evidently based upon German prototypes, and lack originality. The same remark applies to a very fine map of Australia, by Baron Kaulbars, which is nothing but a reduction of a similar map published by Dr. Petermann.

The sister kingdoms of Sweden and Norway are more creditably represented by the articles exhibited by public departments and private individuals. There are instruments, charts, topographical, statistical and geological maps, school-room apparatus, ethnological collections, and a variety of other objects connected with geography; but the greatest attraction upon visitors is exercised by a plaster copy of the gigantic meteorite which Prof. Nordenskiöld picked up in Greenland.

Denmark exhibits her fine Government survey, including capital specimens of photo-lithography. There are, likewise, nautical and meteorological instruments, and a collection of valuable old books and maps, illustrating the progress of geography in that kingdom.

The Netherlands are exceedingly well represented, by Government departments as well as by private individuals; and not the least interesting portion of their exhibition consists of a series of atlases, dating from a period when Amsterdam was one of the chief centres for the dissemination of maps. Amongst more recent productions are the maps of portions of the Dutch East Indies, which are certainly deserving of particular notice, for they are exceedingly fine specimens of chromo-lithography, and illustrate in the most instructive manner the physical geography of these tropical countries.

Germany occupies but a small place. They say that Prince Bismarck was averse to the appointment of a Commissioner, and when the appointment was made at last, there was no time to prepare for an exhibition at all worthy of Germany. None of the Topographical Government Departments have exhibited, and we are indebted to a private firm for the new map of Saxony (1 : 25,000), which is to form the basis for the geological survey of that kingdom. The Prussian Geological Institute has exhibited its geological maps, the first published on so large a scale. Amongst private publishers, Mr. Perthes, of Gotha, is to the fore. The maps of France and Spain (by Vogel), which are exhibited by him as a portion of the new edition of Stieler's Hand-Atlas, are certainly the best work of that class which we have found throughout the exhibition. The school-room maps by Kiepert and others are likewise deserving of attention. Winkler's model of the environs of Berchtesgaden is exceedingly fine; but most of the maps printed from photographs taken from reliefs are disappointing, partly because the reliefs from which they were taken must have been very incorrect, and partly because this method of delineating the hills is not adapted to every country. As specimens of fine engraving, we may refer to the maps exhibited by Mr. H. Peters, of Hildburghausen; and the Cadastral Survey of Hamburg takes rank amongst the most precise and best engraved plans with which we are acquainted.

Austria exhibits a large number of maps and other articles, and this exhibition enables us pretty fairly to gauge her cartographic capabilities. The palm in Austria must be accorded to the Military Geographical Institute. The specimens of heliogravure, or sun-engraving, exhibited by this establishment are, perhaps, the very finest to be seen at Paris. We are afraid they have been touched up. Our readers are aware that this process renders it possible to produce, from a drawing, an engraved copper-plate, and that it offers, therefore, far greater advantages than photo-lithography. It is the invention of an Italian officer, Col. Avet. The Cadastral Office of Vienna has exhibited a series of agricultural maps, which are exceedingly instructive, and are coloured, moreover, in the most tasteful manner. The map of the whole of the Cis-Leithan Provinces, on a scale of 1 : 205,704, attracted our notice in particular, and conveys at a glance a general idea of the agricultural resources of the empire far more impressive than that to be gained from tabular statements. We should like the Board of Trade to produce a similar map of the British Islands. Amongst other objects may be mentioned Hauer's geological maps, Koritska's painstaking works on the topography of Bohemia, Kanitz's map of Bulgaria (MS.), a fine model of Cattaro, and a most deterrent relief map of France, by Baron Schluga.

Hungary, as far as scientific work is concerned, may fairly be described as a dependency of German Austria. The most important work exhibited by that kingdom is a plan of Buda Pest, by Haldós, and a map of the environs of that twin-city. The nomenclature of these maps has been completely Magyarized, although the Magyars constitute but

a fraction of the population. There is, likewise, a very fine model of the Tatra, by Pechy; and another, far from attractive, of the Quarnero. The Statistical Office at Pest exhibits huge volumes of statistics, all in Magyar; and it is some consolation to know that these works are of local interest only, and that Magyars, if they would address themselves to the rest of Europe, or even to the bulk of their fellow-citizens, are compelled to write in a language more generally understood than their own.

Belgium makes but a small show. Amongst the maps, that on a scale of 1 : 20,000 is certainly the most attractive. It is photo-lithographed and printed in colours. The ground is delineated by contours. Prof. van Rysselberghe, of Ostend, exhibits a most wonderfully constructed self-registering instrument for barometrical, psychrometrical, hygrometrical, and other observations, which is universally admired by all those who have made meteorology their special subject of study.

Italy only exhibits 89 articles, mostly produced in Government establishments. The topographical maps are of interest, chiefly because many of them have been produced from heliotypes (photo-gravure). There are geological maps of Lombardy and of the Romagna, based upon the Austrian survey. M. E. Stamm exhibits a model of Mont Blanc, showing the tunnel by means of which he proposes to connect Chamouni and Courmayeur. Capt. Pistoia shows a very fine model of Mount Etna, which would make a far more favourable impression if it had been produced in plaster.

Switzerland, though one of the smallest countries in Europe, nevertheless holds a foremost rank in this exhibition. The large Federal map, produced under the direction of General Dufour,—of whose recent decease we are reminded by the crape veiling the Swiss coat-of-arms,—is certainly one of the finest specimens of cartography on a large scale to be seen here. A comparison of it with the Swiss atlas surveyed 1786-1802 by Weiss, a copy of which is exhibited, forcibly brings home to us the great strides which the art of cartography has made since then. The larger map of Switzerland, on a scale of 1 : 25,000, is likewise fine, and several sections of it have been employed for the construction of relief maps. A photographic copy of the Federal map, by Nicola, on a reduced scale, struck us as being exceedingly fine, and brings out the relief of the country more felicitously. But it is not only the Government of Switzerland which produces fine maps, for the private establishments of Wurster at Winterthur, Leuzinger at Berne, and Müllhaupt at Geneva, turn out work of an excellence but rarely matched in other countries. The latter of these claims to have invented a new system of delineating the hills by means of contours and aqua-tinta, but the same plan has been recommended by Capt. Chauvin several years earlier.

Spain offers but little of interest. The two first sheets of a topographical map, on a scale of 1 : 50,000, are exhibited. The hills are shown by contours, drawn at intervals of ten metres. In the room assigned to Portugal there is a geological MS. map of that kingdom. Turkey exhibits numerous maps, including one of Montenegro, by General Mustapha Jelal-ed-din, apparently copied from the Russian map, and another of Yemen and Asir. The United States are represented very inadequately, and their collection is very badly arranged and most unsatisfactorily catalogued. The most interesting article exhibited is a statistical atlas, by Walker. The exhibition of Chili is limited to Tissis's well-known map, and to a few charts and books. The Argentine Confederation exhibits maps and books of no particular interest. The Japanese collection is not without interest. There are several maps of Japan, including one drawn at the "Government Geographical Bureau" at Yedo, in 1875; and a "Topographical Description of Japan," in thirty-eight MS. volumes, prepared at the same bureau.

A special room has been allotted to the Alpine Clubs, where their publications, collections, and equipments may be studied at leisure. The oldest

of these clubs is that of London, which was established in 1857; its success led to the formation of German, Swiss, Italian, and other clubs, having, in the aggregate, no less than 13,000 members, of whom 4,258 belong to the German, 2,740 to the Italian, 1,745 to the Swiss, 1,214 to the French, and 362 to the London Club.

The collection exhibited by France is certainly the most complete of its kind ever brought together. It contains much that is inferior, much that ought to have been rejected, but its general excellence will surprise those who have implicitly believed the assertion, so frequently repeated by French writers, that the disasters of the late war were to be traced to the neglect of geographical studies. The topographical map of France is one of the finest works of the kind ever published. The sheets of this map are not of equal merit, which need not cause surprise, if we bear in mind the number of years which it took to complete; and it is satisfactory to state that the more recent sheets are amongst the best. The hills on this map are shaded most conscientiously, though perhaps a trifle stiffly, in the horizontal style; but the War Department likewise exhibits contoured maps on a large scale, including one of the Franco-Italian frontier. Amongst the general maps exhibited by private publishers the sheets of a new atlas, in course of compilation under the direction of M. Vivien-de-St.-Martin, have attracted considerable notice. They are most carefully engraved, and surpass by far every other French atlas with which we are acquainted. These plates have been used to illustrate a process invented by M. Erhard. That gentleman, who most kindly permitted strangers to inspect his establishment, takes a transfer on caoutchouc, which he compresses, and then re-transfers to a polished copper-plate. By a chemical process, which we are not at liberty to divulge, but which is far more simple than heliogravure, he produces in this manner an engraved copper-plate. The latter may be produced also from lithographic work, and as stones are more expensive and cumbersome than copper-plates, M. Erhard has all his work immediately transferred to copper. Amongst the numerous statistical maps exhibited there is an agricultural map of France, by M. Delesse, which not only shows the distribution of arable land, vineyards, and woods, but likewise indicates, by depth of colour, the annual rental to be paid per hectare. The Geographical Society of Bordeaux exhibits a series of statistical maps of its own department, and there are many other maps of the same class. Amongst geological maps, that of France, brought out by the Geological Commission, deserves to be mentioned first, though a geological map of Algeria, partly in MS., interested us far more, for it showed the vast development of the quaternary and cretaceous formation in the Sahara. Educational appliances are numerous, but only a few amongst them call for notice. We were particularly pleased with a series of diagrams and models exhibited by M. Chancourtois, and illustrating geographical projections. Amongst the numerous relief maps, that of France, by Mdlle. Kleinhaus, certainly occupies the foremost rank, not only in the French department, but throughout the entire Exhibition. It is modelled on a scale of 1:1,000,000, and tinted in the most exquisite manner. There are no names to destroy the picture. Unfortunately, the price of this relief—20*l.*—must interfere with its general introduction into schools. A series of models of rocks, such as granite, gneiss, basalt, &c., on a very large scale (1:50 and 1:350) is likewise deserving attention as faithful reproductions. Not the least interesting portion of the French exhibition consists in a collection of maps illustrating the progress of geography. These, unfortunately, are scattered throughout the various rooms, and a portion of them is exhibited at the National Library. Geographers will find there, amongst others, the MS. drawings of D'Anville and others, as well as the first hypsographical map ever produced, viz., that of M. Dupain-Triel, of Geneva (1799).

The Orangerie on the Terrace contains an exhibition of articles of commercial geography. This collection is of a very miscellaneous nature, for it includes glass-beads, china, minerals, stuffed birds, globes, &c. Amongst other curiosities there is a model of an aerial screw-ship, consisting of a copper cylinder, 30 metres in diameter, and 300 metres in length. M. J. E. Lassie, the inventor of this machine, is most confident as regards its performances, and believes it to be the only means of exploring the atmosphere and the polar regions.

Scientific meetings innumerable have been held, and in addition to the existing Sections, there have been formed several sub-sections, amongst which that dealing with the human race or races appears to have done most work. It was patronized principally by Russians. Altogether, six general meetings have been held. They were presided over by M. Semenof, Sir H. Rawlinson, Baron Richthofen, F. von Hochstetter (supported by M. Hunfalvy), M. de Beaumont, and Signor Correnti (supported by M. Veth). The Sections met almost daily, at 9 in the morning. Amongst the questions discussed were those of the formation of an inland sea in Southern Algeria, M. Stamm's proposed Mont Blanc Tunnel, the Panama Canal, M. Bagdanovich's scheme of a railway to Tashkent and Peking, and the question of geographical education. With respect to the latter, it appears to be the unanimous opinion that history and geography should be taught as separate subjects, and the French Government has been recommended to appoint professors of geography at the superior schools. The centesimal division of the quadrant, which had been recommended by Section 1, has been rejected by the other Sections to whom it was referred. Popular lectures were delivered in the afternoon. M. de Cessac reported on his voyage to the Cape Verde Islands; M. Rubinson gave a demonstration on polar light; M. Barante gave an account of Russian Turkestan; Capt. Roudaire read a paper 'On the Shotts of Algeria'; M. Leouzon Le Duc spoke on the condition of women in ancient Scandinavia; M. Hennequin explained his method of topographical instruction; Dr. Meyer spoke on New Guinea; A. de Gogorza on his scheme of a Central American Canal; Lieut. Delaport on ancient monuments in Cambodia; and Dr. Nachtigall on his travels in Africa. On Wednesday, the Geographical Society held their ordinary meeting, despite the Congress, when M. Janssen described his observation of the Transit of Venus. On Friday, the annual dinner of political economists took place, under the presidency of M. Chevalier. On Friday, a visit was paid to the Museum of St.-Germain, when, in spite of the heavy rain, the ancient instruments of war were experimented with. On Sunday, about a hundred members of the Congress visited Compiègne, where they were entertained in the most hospitable manner by the local authorities. M. Vallon, the Minister of Education, received the members on Monday. Marshal MacMahon will receive to-night, and the Prefect of the Seine to-morrow.

This concise record of meetings and festivities will prove that the time of the members who attended this Congress has been fully occupied. The local committee, presided over by Baron Reille, have used their best efforts to render the stay of foreign visitors pleasant; at the same time, the non-publication of a list of members and of each day's proceedings has been the cause of much disappointment and inconvenience.

This day, at 2 o'clock, the distribution of prizes took place at the Salle des États. M. Vallon occupied the chair, and the Grand Duke Constantine honoured the meeting with his presence. The number of diplomas and medals awarded was exceedingly large, and we feel certain that the decision of the juries will not meet with the general approval of the scientific world. We content ourselves with naming the English exhibitors who have obtained prizes: their number is exceedingly small. Diplomas were awarded to the Trigonometrical Survey of India, the Hydrographical Office, the Meteorological Office of the

Board of Trade, the Geological Survey of England, the Ordnance Survey, the Royal Geographical Society, the Palestine Exploration Fund, and the Alpine Club. First-Class Medals were awarded to the Members of the Challenger Expedition collectively, and to the Geological Survey of India. Second-Class Medals to General Sir Henry James, the late A. Findlay, the Indian Museum (?), and Mr. J. Thomson (for photographs of China). The following were mentioned honourably, viz., W. H. Hennessey (author of geodetical tables), Capt. Evans, R.N., Capt. Richard Mayne, Capt. I. E. Davis, R.N., Col. Gordon, Capt. Chapman (of Forsyth's Expedition), and Major Herbert Wood (of the Russian Amu Darya Expedition).

Science Gossip.

THE cry with the small planets still is, "They come." No. 148 was discovered at the Paris Observatory, on the night of August 7, by M. Prosper Henry. The same gentleman had previously discovered Nos. 125 and 127 in the year 1872.

On the 5th inst., Mr. William Jory Henwood, F.R.S., &c., died suddenly at his residence in Penzance, at the age of seventy-one. From an early period of his life, Mr. W. J. Henwood has devoted his attention to the phenomena of mineral lodes. His inquiries excited so much attention, that, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles Fox, a fund was raised in Cornwall to enable him to make a close survey of all the Cornish mines. The results of his observations were published, in a thick volume, by the Geological Society of Cornwall, and these remain a valuable record of by far the most extensive and careful set of observations that have ever been made upon subterranean phenomena. More recently the same Society has published two other volumes devoted to similar observations, made by Mr. W. Jory Henwood in South America, India, and other parts of the world. There is not more than one man living, who has spent so large a portion of his life in the depths of mines, and who has made such careful observations upon all that relates to the formation of mineral veins. Mr. Henwood gave also much attention to subterranean temperature, especially to the differences observed in the conducting power of the Granite, Clay Slate, Elvan, and other rocks. The electricity of the metalliferous veins also engaged his attention. For a long period Mr. W. J. Henwood was most assiduously employed in investigating the variations of the magnetic needle. The results of this inquiry have never been published, but he recently stated that his last work would be the reduction of the immense mass of magnetic observations, which he had carefully preserved. Mr. Wm. Jory Henwood held for many years a situation in connexion with the Stannaries, he being the assay master of tin when the system of "Coinages" was abolished. The Murchison Medal and Geological Fund were awarded to Mr. W. Jory Henwood, in February last, by the Geological Society of London, in recognition of his valuable labours, which extended over half a century.

FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 29a, Old Bond Street.—THE TWELFTH EXHIBITION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES, with over 100 recent additions replacing sold works, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1*s.*

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. Freely consisting of Drawings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* ROBERT F. McNAILL, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vierge,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1*s.*

PICTURES BY MR. ROSSETTI.

THE fact that some of the finest pictures of modern production, the works of Mr. Rossetti, one of the most powerful and original artists, do not come before the public in these days of exhibitions, and while claims for admiration are incessant, seems anomalous to many; and there are some who are disposed to resent the reticence of the artist

either on himself or on his pictures, and they do this with all sorts of absurd expressions. The public has become so accustomed to the practice of exhibiting works of art, that many forget there is no law to compel a painter to show what he does; and they do not consider that the custom of public display in these matters is a comparatively modern one. At all events, it is certain that a very considerable proportion of the finer art-products of each year are never seen by the world at large. It is but the other day that Alfred Stevens, one of our ablest artists, died, and few knew what he had executed. Still, he had a large public commission; some of his designs could be indicated, and had been exhibited.

With Mr. Rossetti the case is totally different: he has not exhibited any of the productions of an extraordinarily splendid maturity of genius, the results of assiduously cultivated technical powers, — pictures about which all who see them declare that however super-subtle may be the motives of some, however spiritual may be the inspiration of most of their designs, there can be no other opinion than that to place the works before the world would be to ensure transcendent success for the painter, and to procure applause of the highest kind from all men of culture. Certain it is, that the paintings we have now to describe would appear like a magnificent revelation of the existence of treasure of glorious art existing almost unknown amongst us, *i. e.*, unknown to the general mass of art-lovers of our time. We are afraid that students in the future will be strongly puzzled to account for the existence of these paintings at a period when so much ineffable trash passed current with no small measure of popular admiration. The preciousness of these examples is not alone in their design, or other more purely intellectual elements, but in the gorgeous, superlative *technique* which distinguishes them now, and would never have failed to distinguish them, not even in the most resplendent days of Venetian painting. With Venetian painting the works of Mr. Rossetti most happily assort; but they are anything but reflexions of the pictorial glories of the city of the Bellinis and Titian. Our contemporary's works resemble these triumphs of Venice in some peculiar qualities — qualities which are properly Venetian, as splendour of colour, depth of tone, and combinations of colour and tone, with potent light and shade, so as, with the force of enchantment, to form in each instance a whole which is as original as it is magnificent. But, after all, it is sumptuous Venice, so to say, with a modern reading of the charm, with an infusion of modern thought, and as different as possible from that which yet lives on ancient canvases and panels. With the distinctive characteristics of each painting now to be in question it will be well to deal as each is brought before the reader in respect to a few of the recent pictures and designs of this artist.

The first picture to which we shall advert is by no means the largest nor the most elaborate of the collection before us, but it exhibits, we think, the finest qualities, both technical and inventive, of the artist's genius at their finest pitch. The subject is a new poem in itself, the mode of treatment is finely poetical. This picture exhibits, at life-size, a single figure of Proserpina in Hades, holding in her hand the pomegranate, by partaking of which she precluded her return to earth. She is passing along a gloomy corridor in her palace, and on the wall behind her a sharply-defined space of light has fallen—cool, bluish, silvery light of the moon, that has penetrated the subterranean dimness, flashing down for a moment on the wall, revealing the ivy-tendrils that languished in the rarely-broken shade, displaying the form of the queen, her features, the abundant masses of her hair, which seem to have become darker than was ever known on the earth above, the sorrowfulness of her face, the pale and slowly curling smoke of an incense-burner, which, in the still air of the gallery, circles upwards, and, spreading, vanishes. Proserpina is clad in a steel-blue robe, that fits loosely her somewhat slender, slightly wasted, but noble frame of antique mould. It seems that she

moves slowly, with moody eyes, that are instinct with anger slowly burning, yet she is outwardly still, if not serene, and very sad in all her stateliness—too grand for complaint. In these eyes is the deep light of a great spirit, and, without seeing or heeding, they seem to look beyond the gloom before her. Her full-formed lips, purplish now, but ruddy formerly, and once moulded by potentialities of passion, are compressed, the symbols of a strenuous soul yearning for freedom, and, with all their pride, suffering rather than enjoying goddess-ship. The even-tinted cheeks are rather flat; the face, so wide is the brow, is almost triangular; the nose like that of a grand antique; these features are set in masses of bronze-black and crimped hair, darkly lustrous as it is, that encompasses the head, and flows like an abundant mantle over her shoulders and bust. The wonder of the picture is in the face. Technically speaking, this is a study of greys culminating in the tint of the drapery, a warm but scarcely positive blue. The light cast on the wall throws the head in strong relief; she turns her eyes slowly towards the distant gleam; the ivy branch curves downwards, and assists, with the swaying lines of the drapery, the pictorial motive of the design.

'La Bella Mano' is the title of the next work, — a title which may remind Italian readers of the well-known Petrarchian series of sonnets, so named, by Giusto de' Conti. The picture is, however, simply a painter's fancy, and almost entirely dependent on pictorial qualities. It belongs to what may be called, on one account, at least, the class of toilette pictures, where the Lady, or Venus, has her attendant Loves. Here the Lady is washing her hands at a cistern and basin of brass, while two white-robed and red-winged Loves are in attendance, one holding the towel in readiness, the other having on a silver tray the adornments destined for her "bella mano." A mirror behind her head reflects the room and bed; these elements are deep in tone; a fire is burning in the chimney nook. The pictorial object of this work has been to show the brilliancy of flesh-tints and whites, relieved on a ground subdued to the eye, and yet everywhere replete with varied colour and material. In these respects the work is a marvel of art, the whole glowing with rich light, and being intensely deep in tone, wealthy in colour. The sentiment of the design lies in the face, and is discoverable in the light of a woman's hope which fills the eyes, has given a warmer rose tint to the full and slightly-parted lips, that are red in their vitality, and as the abundant, noble bosom is, voluptuous, not lascivious. The face is slightly raised, and put sideways towards us, the figure standing in profile, so that the masses of deep golden hair which project from her brow cast shadows on the upper part of the face. Her dress is a dark marone, with a scarf of a lighter tint of the same hue. The figure is of a large life-size; the style of the drawing, noticeable in the contours of the head, the arms, and the hands, is large and grand. The picture derives wonderful force of effect from the deep tone which pervades it, and has rare success in rendering the interior light, which, contrasting with the light of 'Proserpina,' is very warm and rich. This aptitude of effect, due not less to the subject than to the respective technical motives of the two pictures, is very distinctly marked indeed in the third painting, which comes next to review.

This is called 'Dis Manibus.' The title here suggests the subject, that of a Roman widow seated in the funeral vault of her family, beside her husband's cinerary urn, the inscription on which is headed by the invariable words as given above. She is playing on two harps, as seen in some classical examples, an elegy "to the Divine Manes." She is robed in white, the mourning of noble ladies in Rome. The antique forms of the harps are rendered in tortoise-shell chiefly, with fittings of ebony or dark horn embossed in silver. She is seated right fronting us, and leans a little sideways to our left. On this side one of the harps is reared on the arm of the bench, its horns are

twined with pale wild roses, and beneath the urn is trained a festoon of garden-roses; the latter repeats, so to say, the festoon so often recurrent on urns of stone, and here combines with the sculptured heads of oxen on the angles of the cist, and the inscribed tablet. About the urn is twined the widow's wedding girdle of silver, dedicated to the dead as to the living husband. The second harp is on the bench on her left; her lean, pale fingers seem to stray "preluding" a mournful strain upon the strings of the instruments, and her very eyes seem to listen; her lips we might expect would part and emit a faint funeral hymn. The moment chosen must be supposed to belong to one of those special occasions on which the Romans solemnized mortuary rites, and which recurred at intervals during the year. The key colour of the picture is warm white, with a saffron hue; this obtained in the dress of the lady, and is varied by the less warm colour of the veil which swathes her head and throat, as well as by the intense pallor of the carnations. The background is formed by a wall of deep green, much-veined marble, slightly polished, to develop its colour. She has turned back the veil from her face, so that we see the wan, young features are sunken, a little pale, but still beautiful. In all three of these pictures the draperies have been studied with extreme care and painted with great skill, in none more fortunately than in 'Dis Manibus.'

'La Ghirlandata' is another picture by Mr. Rossetti, and may fairly take its place with the above, 'The Bride,' 'Lillith,' and, without being compared with any one of these, clearly belongs to that category of his works which is now in question. It shows "the green-clad Lady of the Garlands" sitting among the golden verdure of a thorn-tree and myrtle copse; her hands are drawing music from a harp beside her, and her face proves her soul to be absorbed in the sound she produces. On either side, over her shoulders, an angel looks from between the glowing upper leaves of the copse, as if Heaven itself waited on her song. Round the summit of the harp is slung a garland of roses and honeysuckles, the sweetest of earthly flowers, and the sky above, where the day of earth is dying, hints, in its calm, glowing depths, of a sweetness still beyond. The evening breeze has just risen, and begins to lift the light drapery about her shoulders. In colour, this picture is chiefly a study of green, interspersed with blue of various shades—the deep-blue acornite which appears in the base of the composition, the bright bird that flits through the trees, the wing-pattern painted on the instrument, and the blue fading from the sky. These hues are balanced by the golden bronze of the hair and the dusky-hued harp, an instrument which is solid, with strings on both sides. We have already indicated the sumptuousness and brilliant tint, and, as well as we are able, suggested the power of the tones and chiaroscuro of these paintings.

Among works in hand, for which complete designs and studies have been made by Mr. Rossetti, may be named the following: 'Venus Astarte.' The Syrian Venus is here represented in light drapery, double-girt about her form, with one hand resting on the girdle at her bosom, and the other on that at her hips. Behind her are two ministering spirits, winged, and bearing torches; and above all shines the star Venus, between the setting sun and the rising moon. Her face is marked with ardent, goddess-like passion, intense but calm in its steadfast regard, enriched by the tenderness of an ineffable dream; her densely-clustering hair is black. The figure stands before us in twilight.

'The Question.' In this design the subject represents three Greek pilgrims—a youth, a full-grown man, and an old man, consulting the Sphinx as an Oracle. They are seeking, as it is suggested, a clue to the great mysteries of Life, Pain, and Death. In the distance, between sharp rocks of a difficult creek of the sea, is the ship which has brought the travellers from afar to the nearest navigable point; and thence they have clambered over the crags to the elevated rocky platform on which the Sphinx is enthroned in motionless mystery, her

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bosom jutting out between the giant limbs of a rifted laurel-tree, her lion-claws being planted against them. The youth, about to put his question, falls in a sudden swoon from the toils of the journey and the over-mastering emotion of his inquiry. The man leans forward over his companion's falling body, and peers into the eyes of the monster in order to read her answer there; but those eyes are turned upwards, and fixed in their expression on the sky, which is out of the picture, and only appears reflected on the locked bay of the sea, which quivers in reflected radiance of the moon. Meanwhile, the old man is seen still labouring upwards towards the Oracle, and about, in his turn, to set foot on the platform, eager to the last for that secret which is never to be known. In the symbolism of this work, which is clearly expressed, and gives its title, founded on Shakespeare's line,

To be, or not to be?—that is the question, the swoon of the youth may be taken to shadow forth the mystery of early Death, one of the hardest of all impenetrable dooms. The composition of this design has been treated with extraordinary care, and the whole expresses the motive of the artist perfectly.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE have authority for stating, in reference to a Correspondent's complaint last week, that the selection from engravings of the Slade bequest, so long in possession of the cases in the King's Library, British Museum, will shortly be changed, and other examples from the almost inexhaustible stores of the Department of Prints and Drawings be substituted for the well-known works. Undoubtedly it would have been desirable to effect this change before. We believe one cause of the delay in question arises from the fact that the Department is considerably "underpowered," the staff being barely sufficient for the ordinary service of the Print-Room, including attendance on photographers, which absorbs the staff, to say nothing of the vast and comprehensive changes which have been for several years in progress with regard to the internal disposition of the prints and drawings, obtaining acquisitions, cataloguing, &c. As to cataloguing, that goes on constantly and zealously.

WALKING through Westminster Hall the other day we noticed an unfortunate, not to say dangerous, arrangement which obtains there, whereby two of the great gas-standards, each comprising between thirty and forty burners, placed on the steps leading to the Houses of Parliament, are situated immediately under, and within fifteen feet, we should say, of the carved ends of the great hammer-beams of the roof. These carvings and the adjacent timbers are blackened to a great degree by smoke, and they must be rendered highly inflammable by the long-continued and extreme heat of the gas consumed below them and so near. This ought to be altered at once. Passing into the old cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel, now incorporated with the Houses of Parliament, and one of the most beautiful and perfect relics of English Perpendicular architecture remaining to us, we observed that a similar injudicious mode of disposing gas-burners obtains there. In the cloisters the stone of the superb fan-tracery of the vault has been actually calcined to a very considerable extent, to say nothing of the great disfigurement by smoke all over these portions of the vault. Cannot this be seen to?

By permission of its owner, Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, a large and hitherto unexplored tumulus, near Middlehill, co. Worcester, will be opened next week, under the auspices of the Archaeological Association.

We have to thank the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 'A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Grounds and in the Museum' of the Society, i.e., at St. Mary's Abbey, York. This is the improved edition of the Guide to the Museum at York, to the long delay in publishing

which we referred some weeks since. We believe Canon Raine is the new editor.

THE Art-Union of London held, on Monday last, a private view of the prizes for the current year, besides Maclise's 'Death of Nelson' in oil, the subject of the engraving for subscribers for 1876. This picture is that exhibited in the Royal Academy Galleries, 1866, then, as now, entitled 'Here Nelson Fell.' It is the original of the great water-glass picture in the Royal Gallery at Westminster.

MUSIC

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

SINCE Musard commenced his Promenade Concerts in Paris, some forty years ago, there have been a host of imitators, the first of whom in this country was Eliason, the German violinist. But he was followed by a French musician, the late Jullien, who had a kind of genius for this class of entertainment. Not only was he a host in himself, with an expanse of waistcoat which was a sensation of itself, but he conceived novel effects in acoustics beyond the sounds of notation, and organized mimic battles by sea and land; he imitated the war of the elements; there was no end to his invention and resources. In order to conciliate the purists, he introduced movements from symphonies and other classic compositions, and induced by his pantomimic by-play his turbulent audiences to listen to the works of the severe school. Achieving this result, the conclusion was jumped at that the musical millennium was forthcoming. With Jullien's cessation of the Promenade Concerts ended his eccentric system. His successor at Covent Garden, the late Alfred Mellon, essayed a higher flight in his programmes; but the "educated public" did not respond to other demands upon their "religious silence" to listen to works they could not understand, and so of late years the speculation has mainly depended for financial success on the refreshment bars, the theatre being converted into a kind of public garden with a tent roof; it is, in fact, Vauxhall as it was, or Cremorne as it is, reproduced on a small scale within the walls of Barry's splendid edifice,—cascades, grottoes, tableaux, and statuary. All this decoration is very pleasant to the eye, if not conceived in the best taste, and for the ear the musical schemes are of a mixed kind, like the decorations. There were popular overtures on the 7th, like those of 'William Tell' and of 'Zampa,' there was a single movement from a symphony by Beethoven (the *andante* from the c minor), and there was the brilliant Capriccio in b minor by Mendelssohn, well executed by Signor Rendano. As usual, there was the inevitable fantasia of the orchestra, interspersed with solos by leading players, compounded from the latest operatic attraction, and this was, of course, Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' the event of the season of 1875 at Drury Lane and at Covent Garden. Saturday's hearers of this music had most assuredly a signal advantage over those of the two Italian Opera-houses, for the 'Lohengrin' excerpts were executed without the vocal drawbacks. The composer is heard at his best, as we have remarked on former occasions, when his instrumentation alone is performed. Signor Arditi, the Covent Garden conductor for the Promenade season, had no difficulty in selecting the prominent pieces of the score, that is, those which are the most tuneful. The Prelude of the last act, and the Bridal March, will always tell, for herein the fancy and imagination of Herr Wagner in picturesque orchestration are irresistible in their influence. On the dance selections, however, the sympathies of the auditory were unmistakably manifested, and, when Herr Gungl arrives, there will be unmitigated joy at Covent Garden. The ordinary orchestra is composed of leading instrumentalists from the bands of Her Majesty's Opera and of the Royal Italian Opera, and, when reinforced with Mr. F. Godfrey's Coldstream players, the effective reaches about 100 performers. And there are some very able soloists in this phalanx.

To name Mr. Lazarus, clarinet; Mr. H. Reynolds, cornet; Mr. Ould, violoncello; Mr. Hughes, ophicleide; Mr. Wootton, bassoon; Mr. Pittman, harmonium; Mr. Horton, oboe, will evidence the care exercised in the engagement of instrumental talent. After a few nights the orchestra will go well together. From the two vocalists, Mlle. Bianchi and Mlle. Cristino, who were so ambitious in their vocal flights, there is not much to expect, whether in the quality of their voices or in their style of singing: there is no occasion to go out of London to find much superior artists. Mr. Fabrini—who is English, and ought not to call himself Signor—is an agreeable tenor. The German violoncellist, Herr Jules de Swert, has skill, and his tone is good, but he is not sufficiently showy to shine as a soloist.

We note with pleasure that in Wednesday's programme Beethoven's c minor Symphony was promised in its entirety, as also Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, assigned to Signor Rendano. The announcement is added that classical selections will form a prominent feature nightly, and occasionally occupy the first portion of the evening's scheme. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped a public will be found to appreciate the proposed system.

Musical Gossip.

THE operatic drama, 'Guy Mannering,' was given last Saturday at the Crystal Palace, with Mr. Sims Reeves as Henry Bertram, who, being in love with Julia Mannering, serenaded her with 'My Pretty Jane,' which the daughter of the Colonel could scarcely regard as complimentary; nor can the choice of the nautical ballad, 'Tom Bowling,' be regarded as specially adapted to the Indian officer, Capt. Brown.

WALLACE's 'Maritana' has this week followed the revival of his 'Lurline' at the Gaiety Theatre, with Madame Blanche Cole in the title part, Mrs. Aynsley Cook as the Marchioness, Mr. Nordblom as Don Cesar de Bazan, Mr. Ledwidge (Ludwig?) as King Charles, and Miss L. Franklin as Lazarillo.

EXCEPT for the singing of Madame Pauline Rita as Clairette, on the 7th inst., at the Strand Opéra Comique, the cast of M. Leococ's 'Fille de Madame Angot' was generally inefficient. The "Cophophone" performance of Señor de Furtado Coelho, clever as it is, is not calculated for a theatre; in a concert-room it is charming.

THE Choral Festival, which at Worcester on the 22nd and 23rd of next month is to supersede the ancient gathering of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, is to be confined to a choir of 100 voices, accompanied only by the organ. There will be no orchestra, and no professional solo singers; *en revanche*, there will be two sermons. The indignation in Worcester and throughout the country is intense, and the excitement in Hereford and in Gloucester is scarcely less great. That the 152nd anniversary of these musical meetings should be signalized by such a miserable "church festival," as it is called, is indeed to be regretted from the art point of view; and that the diocesan charities will be severe sufferers through the perverse course pursued by two clergymen,—for, in point of fact, the origin of this retrograde movement is to be ascribed to two persons only,—is generally believed. While this choir celebration is taking place in Worcester Cathedral, there will be the sublime strains of Handel and of Mendelssohn heard in Norwich, for the East Anglian Festival begins on the 20th, and ends on the 24th of September.

THE Opéra Comique in Paris will be re-opened next Monday.

THE Eisteddfod at Llanarth was held in a large marquee on the 29th ult. The customary ceremonies were observed. There were more than 3,000 persons present, and the M.P.s for the Principality were in great force. The competitions in choir singing were interesting, Handelian compositions being the trial pieces. At the evening concert, Mynyddog was the conductor. The chief

solo singers were Miss L. Evans, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Davies, with Mr. Brinley Richards, who also officiated as judge, as pianist. On the 20th there was a public meeting in the Town Hall at Aberaeron, at which Mr. Brinley Richards presided, to aid the establishment of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, which, he stated, was not intended to be either sectarian or denominational, but an institution to meet the growing wants of the middle classes of the Principality. There will be another Eisteddfod at Rhayader on the 20th inst., and one at Haverfordwest on the 26th.

DRAMA

GLOBE THEATRE, Strand.—Mdlle. BEATRICE'S COMEDY COMPANY for Twenty-Four Nights, commencing MONDAY, August 16. Sixth year of this Company.—'LOVE and HONOUR'; or, MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

GLOBE THEATRE, Strand.—MONDAY, August 16, at 7.30. 'EARLY IMPRESSIONS.' As it is precisely, first representation of Alexandre Dumas's Drama, entitled 'LOVE and HONOUR'; or, MONSIEUR ALPHONSE. Translated by Campbell Clarke, Esq. Characters by Messrs. T. C. Edwards, Bennett, Cowdrey, and Frank Harvey; Mesdames Charlotte Saunders, Louis Vere, and Mdlle. Beatrice. To conclude with 'THE WHITE BOUQUET.'

THE WEEK.

PRINCESS'S.—'Neutral Ground,' a Comedietta. By G. F. Brodie.—Miss Terry as *Pauline*.

THE performance, at the Princess's, on Saturday last, by Miss Ellen Terry, of the character of *Pauline*, in the 'Lady of Lyons,' gives to an entertainment intended for one night only, and appealing to a very limited section of the public, an interest a similar occasion has seldom claimed. Its effect is to set the seal upon a growing reputation, and to make evident the fact that an actress of a high, if not the highest, order has arisen in our midst. One of the pleasantest, inasmuch as it is one of the rarest, tasks the critic is called upon to fulfil is that of heralding to the world the advent of genius. So vast a space separates, ordinarily, aspiration from accomplishment, the critic's duty becomes merged in that of the censor, and the public comes to regard him as one whose sole function is to point out inequalities of workmanship and failure of effort. In the case of things dramatic and histrionic, it is rarely indeed the critic can do more than suggest some promise of talent behind crude performance—some glimpse of meaning or intention in a commonplace rendering. There is, accordingly, a pleasure of no ordinary kind in announcing a fact Miss Terry's recent performances have fully established, viz., that an actress has developed in whom there is that perception of analogies, that insight into mysteries, and that power of interpretation, on which the world has bestowed the name of genius. Circumstances took Miss Terry from the stage at a time when men dimly perceived in her the promise which has since been realized. It is probable that some delay in that maturity of style indispensable to perfection in histrionic art has resulted from this break in her career. The interval can scarcely have been mis-spent, however, since Miss Terry re-appeared on the stage with ripened powers and with improved method. After one or two attractive performances in parts which showed one side only of her talent, Miss Terry went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and played Portia, in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and Clara Douglas, in 'Money.' To these rôles is now added a third, the result of the three being to prove Miss Terry a subtle interpreter of poetic character, and an admirable exponent of various phases of passion.

Physical advantages are, of course, an all-important portion of the stock-in-trade of an actress. The long, tender lines of a singularly

graceful figure add wonderful picturesqueness to the illustrations Miss Terry affords. Her presentation of *Pauline* comprised a series of pictures each more graceful than the preceding, and all too good for the lackadaisical play in which she appeared. They would have been perfectly in place as illustrations to some border ballad or legend of the "Round Table." More important, however, than this gift of picturesqueness, magical as is its effect in illustrating art, is the power of getting inside a character and revealing it to the public. This, in the case of Portia, Miss Terry did, showing one of the loveliest of Shakespearean creations in colours in which few among students even had dressed it, flooding it, so to speak, with a light of illumination. As interpretation, her *Pauline* was less successful. Pride, which in the character of *Pauline* divides the empire with Love, in the interpretation makes scarcely a fight. Conceding, however, that the conception is wrong to this extent, the impersonation is singularly fine. A score of natural and artistic touches reveal the tenderness and longing of the woman's heart, while the rendering of the fourth act, in which *Pauline* seeks to force herself from the envying arms of her parents and join her departing lover, whose words of farewell sting her to madness, is one of those pieces of electrical acting that produce upon the mind an effect of which art in other developments seems scarcely capable. It is too early yet to gauge fully the talent which has revealed itself. It seems probable that Miss Terry's powers will be restrained to depicting the grace, tenderness, and passion of love. In the short scene in the third act, in which *Pauline* chides her lover for treachery, the actress scarcely rose to the requisite indignation. Limiting, however, what is to be hoped from her within the bounds indicated, what chance is there not afforded? Juliet in the stronger scenes would be, we should fancy, outside the physical resources of the artist. Beatrice, Rosalind, Viola, Imogen, Miranda, and a score other characters of the most delicate and fragrant beauty, are, however, all within what appears to be her range. In the present state of public feeling respecting the Shakespearean drama, it will be strange indeed if some manager does not take the opportunity of mounting some of those plays for which her talent is so eminently adapted. The period during which an actress can play such parts with effect is brief; and a portion of Miss Terry's career has already been lost so far as the stage is concerned. There will be regrettable waste if talent so specially suited to the Shakespearean drama is confined to Lord Lytton's facile sentiment and sparkling rhetoric. Mr. Coghlan lacks much of being able to play the parts he assumes. His *Claude Melnotte* is weak and unequal. He has, however, the "making of an actor," and is at least the most competent of our *jeunes premiers*. Practice will probably give him the requisite finish. In such an experiment as we contemplate his services would be of importance.

Before the performance of 'The Lady of Lyons,' Mr. Charles Collette gave one of those presentations of street character and jargon in which he is unequalled. A comedietta, entitled 'Neutral Ground,' by Mr. Brodie, is a poor affair, and was acted pitifully. What hope is there for acting when a young lady is

allowed to come upon the stage who is capable of declaring conduct to be insidious?

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Haymarket closed finally on Monday, with a performance consisting principally of scenes from the plays which have been given under the recent management, but including some recitations by Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Bruce.

AWAITING the production of 'Self,' the promised adaptation by Messrs. John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, the Mirror Theatre will give, on Monday next, the drama of 'The Dogs of St. Bernard.' The same evening is fixed for the appearance of Mdlle. Beatrice at the Globe.

A NEW farce, by Mr. G. L. Gordon, slight in construction and of no great novelty of idea, has been produced at the Opéra Comique, under the title of 'Backing the Favourite.'

ON Friday in last week, Miss Ada Cavendish played Juliet, at the Queen's Theatre, to the Romeo of Mr. George Rignold. The following day Mrs. Charles Calvert appeared as Lady Clancarty.

MR. BAYLE BERNARD, who has died at Brighton, in his sixty-eighth year, has been little heard of during the last score years of his life. He was, however, in his day an original and a second dramatist, and some of his comediettas are still, from time to time, revived at London theatres. Mr. Bernard was born in Boston, in the United States. His father was a well-known English actor and manager. A version of 'Faust,' produced at Drury Lane half-a-dozen years ago, was his latest dramatic production, and was, we believe, his 115th acted drama. During some years Mr. Bernard was dramatic critic of the *Dispatch*, in which journal his writings attracted much attention.

'JE DÉFUNE À MIDI,' a one-act comedy of MM. Drumont and Dolfus, has obtained a measure of success at the Gymnase, in spite of the absurdity of its plot and its want of dramatic significance. A young man, heir to large estates, has succeeded in killing his aunt, who stands in the way of his enjoyment of them, without employing any means the law can recognize as murderous. He seems, accordingly, likely to escape without punishment. A certain magistrate who is interested in the case succeeds, however, in bringing about his arrest, and then, by his reproaches and menaces, works so on his fears and passions as to induce him to seize a pistol left purposely on the table, and fire it against his persecutor. "Il en a pour vingt ans," says the magistrate, who has thus succeeded, at no slight risk it must be confessed, in obtaining a hold upon the criminal. With this wildly improbable plot is joined a comic underplot which is amusing, but has nothing to do with the main action. M. Landrol played the magistrate.

'L'HOMME DU LAPIN BLANC,' a three-act comedy of M. Alfred Duru, produced at the Palais Royal, is a piece of the *genre* which is received there with unflinching favour. It deals with the difficulties of a *bourgeois* about to contract a marriage, and seeking beforehand to dispose of his illegitimate daughter. MM. Hyacinthe, Lhéritier, and Lassouche play the principal parts with their customary drollery.

M. COQUELIN, cadet, will make his *début* at the Variétés in 'La Guigne,' a new piece in three acts, by MM. Labiche, Leterrier, and Vanloo. He will subsequently play in 'Une Nuit d'Avril,' by M. Paul Ferrier, with Mdlle. Celine Montaland in 'La Soupière,' by M. Ernest d'Hervilly, and in 'Le Caissier,' with M. Pradeau.

'LES MUSCADINS,' a drama of M. Jules Claretie, has been read before the artists of the Théâtre Historique (Lyrique-Dramatique). The principal rôles are assigned to M. Clément Just and Madame Rousseil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E., of Paris.—A. W.—received. E. M. C., New Orleans.—Perhaps Notes and Queries might help you.

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